The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,461—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI MAIL SERVICE.

UNTIL further notice the MAIL STEAMERS will proceed via Canal direct from PORT SAID to BRINDISI.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 11th July, 1882.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
WAR RISK.

NO EXTRA CHARGE for WAR RISK will be made for goods shipped under the Company's RED BILL of LADING, which covers the usual marine risks.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 9th August, 1882.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.		Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
— CATHAY	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	W. M. Robbie	TUESDAY, 19th Sept.
L. THIBET	..	2593	400	W. E. Thomson	FRIDAY, 29th Sept.
— VENETIA	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	A. B. Daniell	6th Oct.
L. GANGES	...	[illegible]	750	W. B. Andrews	13th „
— MALWA	..	2939	500	G. W. Atkinson	20th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Port Said.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882,
GWALIOR	2733	500	M. de Horne........	22nd Sept.
LOMBARDY	726	500	W. E. Breeze	6th Oct.
BRINDISI........	[illegible]	550	G. Lee..	20th „

Return Tickets are now issued :—	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do. ..	310	165
To [illegible] Singapore and back (available for three months).........	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	[illegible]
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	465

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st August, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA on the 24th and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month, calling at LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and *vice versa*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.			To Marseilles.		
I Class .. R	500	including wines.	I Class .. R	320	including wines.
II do.....	340		II do.	300	
III do.....	150	With food.	III do.	155	With food.

[illegible]dren under 3 years, free of charge.
[illegible]ren not above 10 years, half fare.
[illegible]gers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON [illegible] FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the [illegible]. All extra Luggage will be charged for at [illegible] be ascertained from the Agent.
[illegible] or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—
*ABYSSINIA, on Sunday, 1st October, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Wednesday, 1st Nov., 1882.
CHINA, on Friday, 1st December, 1882.
* The s.s. Abyssinia has no second class accomodation.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.
From Genoa. I Class Calais Route. R 95 Brighton Route R [illegible]0
„ ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 68
From Naples. I do. do. .. 145 do. .. 150
„ ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. [illegible]3

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c. apply to

G. OLCESE
Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Sept. 1, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	2,394	450	8th Oct.
ORION	G. Manorcich..	3,500	550	8th Nov.
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli...........	3,800	550	8th Dec.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
PANDORA (new)	...G. Sturli	3,800	550	2nd Oct.
BERENICE (new)..	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	2nd Nov.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1882.
SPEKE HALL......	W. Brand ..	2,700	400	about 30th Sept.
MERTON HALL....	J. Verrill ..	4,100	500	To follow.
WERNETH HALL..	O. Lloyd ...	[illegible]	330	do.
WISTOW HALL....	T. Comm....	2,700	400	do.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permittin.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,080 Tons, on 17th September, 1882, at 4 p.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. JAVA, 1,465 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th September, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 15th September, 1882. Agents.

FRENCH LINE.
CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATIEN.

THE new first class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons register, 150-horse power, will leave the Prince's Dock for MARSEILLES direct, positively on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant.

She has splendid accommodation for passengers. The new steamers of this Line are specially adapted for the comfort of passengers, the cuisine being equal to that obtaining on board the Messageries Company.

The CANTON from Marseilles performed the voyage in 22 days, including a stoppage of five days in the Canal. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
1st class to Marseilles, including wines, Rs. 500.
For further particulars apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

NOVELTIES
In SILVER JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

NOVELTIES
In CIGAR and CIGARETTE CASES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S
SOLUBLE DIETETIC COCOA,
Highly nourishing and easy of digestion.
1 lb. tins, Cash As. 14.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

BULLETS.	GUNPOWDER.
CAPS.	SHOT, ordinary and chilled
CARTRIDGES.	WADS.
CARTRIDGE CASES.	HUNTING KNIVES.
CARTRIDGE LOADERS.	MEASURES, &c.

Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency for PIGOU, WILKS and LAURENCE'S

CELEBRATED "ALLIANCE" PRIZE GUNPOWDER.

Detailed Price Lists free on Application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FISHING TACKLE,
SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plated Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLIES, Artificial.	REELS with secret checks.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GAFF HOOKS.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	SILK for binding and mounting.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SPOON BAITS.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SWIVELS, assorted.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

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LAYS OF THE LAW,
BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE IN O VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TEAS OF SEASON 1882.

MORTON & Co., of Church-gate-street, have received at their TEA EMPORIUM (the *oldest* and the *first* establishment of its kind) a picked consignment of this year's *Spring Crop* of some of the best and widely known Plantations in Kangra Valley. These choice Teas were much appreciated at the late MELBOURNE and other previous EXHIBITIONS, and were awarded PRIZE MEDALS.

A single trial will satisfy the most fastidious taste.

MORTON & Co., SOLE AGENTS OF HOLTA AND OTHER TEA COMPANIES.

POONA AGENTS :—MORGAN & BALCRISHNA.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Standford's Map of Egypt	2	0
Keith Johnston's do.	1	0
Spence's Lectures on Surgery, 2 vols., New Edn. 1882........................	20	0
Sugar Growing and Refining ; by E. G. Warnford	18	12
Harwood's Coming Democracy................	3	12
Six Months in Persia ; by E. Stack, 2 vols.....	15	0
Fayrer on the Climate and Fevers of India	7	8
The Sportsman's Handbook to Practical Collecting and Preserving Trophies ; by R. Ward	2	4
Shaw's Elements of Modern Tactics, New Edn. 1882	5	12
Cleary's Minor Tactics	10	0
Hartley's Gas Measurement and Gas Master Testing	2	8
America Re-visited, from the Bay of New York to the Gulf of Mexico, &c. ; by G. A. Sala, 2 vols., Illustrated	18	12
Wilkin's Hindoo Mythology, Vedic and Puranic	6	12
Heatley's Horse-Owner's Safeguard ...	3	4
The Highlands of India ; by Major-Genl. D. J. Newall	13	4
Admiralty Tide Tables for the British and Irish Ports, 1882	1	8
Edis' Diseases of Women, 2nd Edn. 1882.........	8	0
Squire's Companion to Pharmacopœia, New Edn. 1882 ..	6	12
Molesworth's Pocket-book of Engineering Formula, New Edn. 1882 ...	3	12
Practitioner, Volume January to June, 1882...	6	12
Holmes' Practical Surgery, New Edn. 1882......	18	12

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£4,673,299 5 1 STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. Cotton on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

15 per cent. discount is now allowed on Mills, &c.
STAMPS ON ANNUAL POLICIES paid by the Company.
Fire Premiums for 1882.................£300,690
„ 1881.....................£ 83,324

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adult, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,389,907.

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1866	£1,254,2 7	3	1		1876	£3,492,950	1	4
1871	£2,156,972	15	8		1881	£4,673,299	5	1

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.
BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS, PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget,
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

FEBRUARY 15, 1882.

NOTICES.

REQUIRED for the Government Dockyard a BOATSWAIN or MASTER RIGGER possessing all the necessary qualifications. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem with a residence rent free.

Applications should be made to the Dock Master, Government Dockyard.

Certificates as to sobriety essentially necessary.

H. W. BRENT, Captain R. A.,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th September, 1882.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
THROUGH BOOKING OF PASSENGERS AND PARCELS.

ON and after SATURDAY next, the 16th instant, Parcels weighing not more than one hundred pounds and Passengers will be booked through between all stations. A Ferry will be established on the RIVER POORNA, situated between NOWSAREE and MAROLI STATIONS. HORSES, CATTLE, and GOODS CANNOT be BOOKED beyond NOWSAREE from south and MAROLI from north at present.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 14th Sept., 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 4th October next. Tenders for the supply of 500 Tons of MOULMEIN or RANGOON TEAK LOG TIMBER.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet, delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the Raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipmen .

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 14th September, 1882.

"STAMBOUL" CIGARETTES.

MR. NEUBERG feels pleasure in bringing this particular brand of Cigarettes (the demand for which has more than quadrupled itself since the commencement of hostilities in Egypt), prominently to notice.

They are pronounced *superb* everywhere.

Rs. 3-8 per box of 100.
Rs. 34 per 1,000.

J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S EXHILARATING STILL HOCKS.

IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES

Cash. per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.				Cash. per doz. Pints. Rs. as.
42 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Johannisberg ...	23 0
		The perfection of Hocks, highly aromatic flavour and deliciously soft to the taste.		
33 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Liebfraumilch ...	17 8
		A very fine full-bodied wine, rich in character and flavour.		
27 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Nierstein ...	14 8
		Very soft and good bouquet.		
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Hochheimer ...	12 8
		A very agreeable dinner wine, soft, delicate, and fine.		
23 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	...Steinwein ...	...
		Of great fragrance, pure and natural.		
20 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Geisenheim ...	11 0
		Good flavour and body, can be well recommended.		
17 0...	Still...	... HOCK ...	... Laubenheim ...	9 8
		A light dinner wine, sound, and adapted for general use.		

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

CELLULOID
WATERPROOF COLLARS, CUFFS, AND BOSOM-FRONTS,
COOL, COMFORTABLE AND LASTING

SHAPES......... The "Victor," "Novelty," "Ajax."
SIZES .... 15½, 16, and 16½.
PRICES .... Collars, Re. 1-4 each ; Cuffs, Rs. 2-8 per pair ; and Bosom-Fronts, Rs. 2-8 each.

AMERICAN
FOLDING ROCKING-CHAIRS,
LIGHT, FANCY, AND PORTABLE.

Rs. 4 each, or Rs. 20 per ½ dozen.

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES,
Forbes Street, Fort.

OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY.
(Registered Trade Mark.)
GOLD PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON EXHIBITION, 1873.

BOTTLED in Shippers' own Bonded Stores, Edinburgh, under the supervision of H. M.'s Customs

Each bottle guaranteed to contain the sixth part of an imperial gallon ; each case of twelve bottles, two imperial gallons.

The above is the only registered brand of Glenlivet or Old Vatted Glenlivet Whisky being offered in India.

Traders and the Public generally are respectfully cautioned against other brands of so-called Glenlivet Whisky now being largely advertised.

The under-noted duly registered brands for sale at the godowns of—

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Cash. Rs.		Credit. Rs.
22	... Old Vatted Glenlivet	... 23
26	... Old Vatted Glenlivet, Special Reserve	... 28

C. MARCKS & COMPANY.

IN submitting a List of some of their large and varied Stock of every description of FINGER RINGS wish to intimate to their Mofussil Constituents that the best and most reliable method of communicating the size of the Ring required is by forwarding an old Ring ; should this not be available a safe guide is a piece of wire carefully fitted to the finger to slip over the joint. Strips of paper or cardboard are less satisfactory.

GEM RINGS.

Diamond, half-hoop rings, 5 stones ...	Rs.	75 to 840
Do. 3 stones, gipsey set ...	„	65 to 350
single stone	„	50 to 1150
Emerald, half-hoop ring, 5 stones ...	„	100 to 400
Ruby, do. do. ...	„	35 to 450
Do. single stone	„	50 to 475
Sapphire, gipsey set, 3 stones ...	„	60 to 225
Do. single stone	„	40 to 300
Diamond and 2 Emeralds	„	90 to 370
Do. and 2 Rubies	„	65 to 350
Emerald and 2 Diamonds	„	85 to 350
Ruby and 2 Diamonds	„	75 to 470
Five pearl, half-hoops	„	30 to 175
Three pearls, set sparks	„	40 to 130
Five turquoises, half-hoop	„	25 to 160
Opals, half-hoop, 5 stones	„	80 to 210

The usual ENGAGEMENT RING, when not diamonds, consists of an emerald or ruby with a diamond on each side, or other combination of these three chief stones ; pearls, turquoises, and other stones are rarely used.

LADIES' FANCY RINGS.

Fancy rings, pearl and turquoise, half and full hoops turquoise, cluster turquoise, cluster pearls, amethyst, and a great variety of beautifully finished initial and motto rings	Rs.	15 to 85
Lady's signet rings	„	22 to 36
Guard or "Keeper" rings, all gold, engraved and chased in a variety of designs...	„	13 to 30
All gold motto rings "Forget me not" "Regard," Mizpah, &c. ...	„	18 to 35
Wedding Rings, sovereign gold, according to thickness	„	12 to 25

SIGNET RINGS.

Gentleman's gold signet, either red or white cornelian, quite plain or set onyx, bloodstone, in round, ovel or shield shapes ..	„	16 to 65
Solid snake rings 2, 3 and 4 coils ..	„	24 to 65

ALL RINGS STAMPED 18 CARAT.

"SOUVENIR," "MIZPAH," "DEAREST," "REGARD and other special Rings, if not in stock, made to order in a few days.

Coats of Arms, Initials, Crests, Monograms, Mottoes, Masonic and other devices cut on stones or solid gold signet Rings in best style.

FOR WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND OTHER ARTICLES PLEASE SEND FOR PRICE LIST

1, EAST-STREET, POONA. — C. MARCKS & CO., — 2, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY

AMERICAN ORGANS
AND
HARMONIUMS.

	Rs.
MASON and HAMLIN'S American Organ ; Five Octaves, Double Reed ; Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Self-adjusting Reed Valves ; improved Bellows ; Ivory fronts to Keys ; Clothed Mortises, &c., Patent Resonant Case, Panelled front and sides, best finish, Walnut Case.	550
UPRIGHT RESONANT CASE, Length 4 feet 3 inches ; Height 3 feet 10 inches ; Depth 2 feet.—Full Organ Knee Stop, Grand Swell, Twelve Stops—Diapason, Viola, Melodia, Viola Dolce, Voix Celeste, Vox Humana, Dulcian, Oboe, Clarionet, Clarabella, Forte I., Forte II. (New Model) ...	600
AMERICAN ORGANS BY ESTY.	
Length, 2 feet 10 inches ; Depth, 1 foot 6 inches ; Height, 2 feet 3 inches. Two sets of Reeds. Four Stops—Viola, Flute, Grand Organ (Knee), Forte and Knee Swell	300
AMERICAN ORGANS BY SMITH.	
Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops. Sub Bass, Principal Dolce, Diapason Dolce, Principal Diapason, Tremolo, Octave Coupler, Dulciana, Flute, Dolce Forte and Principal Forte	450
THE DISTRICT ORGAN BY MASON AND HAMLIN.	
Compass, 3 Octaves and 2 Notes	120
HARMONIUMS.	
Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and two Blowers...	120
Solid Mahogany, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, 2 Blowers	160
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 Blowers, Expression Stop and Wind Indicator ...	180
Church Harmonium, Massive Oak Case, Handsomely Carved Consoles. Size 4 feet 6 in. by 2 feet 5 in. ; height 3 feet 3 in. Five rows of Vibrators with eighteen Stops. Expression and Grand Jeu. BASS—Cor Anglais, Bourdon, Clarion, Bassoon, Violincello, Saxophone, Sourdine, Forte. TREBLE—Flute, Clarionette, Fifre, Hautbois, Musette Celeste, Tremolo, Forte ; the whole of the mechanism is made on an improved system, which adds greatly to the solidity and roundness of tone, and diminishes the chances of derangement when exposed to damp and to varying temperature ... ... Net Cash	800
HARMONIUM EXPRESSIF.	
In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
In handsome Walnut Case, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom ...	300
In handsome Walnut, &c., Compass C to C, 8 Stops, Wind Indicator, Pedal Protector, zinc bottom...	350
In Ebony and Gold ditto ditto ditto ditto ...	500

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by contract.
Pianofortes let out on hire at POONA and in the Bombay Presidency at moderate rates.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

BEWARE! BEWARE!! BEWARE!!!
CAUTION TO TEA-DRINKERS.

IT has come to the notice of MAJU & Co. that certain unscrupulous persons in Bombay, and more especially at outstations, styling themselves as "MAJU & Co.'s Agents," are selling very inferior and adulterated teas at very low prices, and contrive to effect the sales of their *worthless rubbish* by conferring small donations (Chirrimirees) on servants, who are thus encouraged to buy their inferior teas, the PUBLIC OF BOMBAY and UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS are therefore CAUTIONED against being victimised by unscrupulous traders now selling spurious imitations on a large scale MAJU & CO.'S TEAS are only GENUINE when the packets in which they are packed bear the firm's well-known TRADE MARK on two sides ; and these teas from their purity, richness of flavour, aroma, quality, and cheapness, are daily increasing in public favour, and are so highly appreciated as to have for their consumers the greater portion of the élite of Bombay and Outstations.

IMPORTANT.

MAJU & CO.'S Tea Emporium is distinguished from others by the representations of two TEAPOTS painted on the two front glass-windows.

M. H. MAJU AND CO.,
COLONEL HAWES' TEA AGENCY,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

CLEARANCE SALE
OF
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND OF BEST MAKE.
15 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
SALE WILL BE CLOSED SHORTLY.

Outstation orders will be promptly attended.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJE
CABINET-MAKER AND GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

DRESS HATS,
FELT HATS AND HELMETS,

In all the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES

ASQUITH & LORD

RESPECTFULLY SOLICIT AN INSPECTION OF THE ABOVE.

9, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

LANOWLEE.

A MASONIC BALL will be held at LANOWLEE in connection with LODGE BARTON. No. 475, S. C., about the second week in October next.

Due notice will be given of exact date of the Ball.

Masonic Tickets, Rs. 10 each.
Non-Masons are cordially invited. Tickets, Rs. 5 each.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY MONDAY, and TUESDAY, the 16th, 18th and 19th instant on account of the GANESH CHATTURTHI and PARSEE NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Dy. Secretary.
Bombay, 13th September, 1882.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share will be paid on and after THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at the Registered office of the Company, 6 Hummum-street, Fort, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 14th September, 1882, on production of Share Certificates.

By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 14th September, 1882.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited by the MAULMAIN MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE for the CONSTRUCTION of a TRAMWAY within the limits of the Town.

Tenders will be received up to the 1st January, 1883.

For particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. J. ADDIS, C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer, Maulmain Municipality.
Maulmain, the 23rd June, 1882.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD BOARDS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 120 tons TEAKWOOD BOARDS ¾" and ⅝". Specification and form of tender, with particulars of delivery, may be obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders "endorsed" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Paper, and this amount will, in the event of the tender being accepted, be retained as security for due fulfilment of contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 30th August, 1882.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 5, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 22nd September, 1882, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1882.
2nd. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3rd. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to 22nd September, 1882, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 9th September, 1882.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of the MYRABOLLAM or HIRDA COLLECTION of the Southern Division Forests, for the season 1882-83, which is estimated at

IN BELGAUM :—
Khanapur Taluka 3,300
Belgaum Taluka 1,200
Total .... 4,500 kha
of 560 lbs. eac

IN KANARA :—
N. D. of Kanara 2,240
C. D. of Kanara 16
S. D. of Kanara.................. 1,
Total ....
of 5

2. No offer under Rs. [illegible] per khandi [illegible] if delivered at the Depots on the [illegible] or Rs. 11 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumta and [illegible] bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the Depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 7 for the former and Rs. 9½ for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1882.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. D.
Conservator's office, S. D., Camp Yellapur, Kanara District, Sept. 6, 1882.

LITTLE'S
SOLUBLE PHENYLE
THE SAFEST, CHEAPEST, CLEANEST
MOST EFFICACIOUS
SANITARY AGE
YET DISCOVERED
RECOMMENDED BY THE HI
AUTHORITIES THROUGHOU
DESTROYS DISEASE, OVE
WORKS WONDERS AS A
DEODORISER, AND

WHOLESALE AG
GEO. BA
4. ELPHI

To be had—BOMBA
& CO. ; B. PH
TAYLOR; BOL
PEARSE; BA
NANDES &
AGE

NOTICES.

YARN DYED KHAKI DRILL.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
Or to our Ag

CHEAP CONTRACTORS RAILS for Earthworks, Quarries, Riverdams, Mines, Cotton Mills, and General Building Purposes, with wagons of various patterns and sizes upon Decauville's Narrow Gauge System. For particulars and prices apply to POSTLING and MORRIS, Consulting Engineers, or to the Patentees agents, L. SINGER and Co., 2, Hornby-row, Bombay.

PANCHGANI HIGH SCHOOL,
UNDER GOVERNMENT INSPECTION AND A COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
BRACING HILL CLIMATE.

Separate establishments for Boarding Boys and Girls.

FOR PROSPECTUSES, &C., APPLY TO
HEAD MASTER.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE.

IN anticipation of the DAMAGES to the LINE between DONGERGAON and KHANDWA, and between KHANDWA and HARSUD STATIONS, on the Railway being repaired by WEDNESDAY next, the 20th instant, all GOODS and COACHING TRAFFIC, with the exception of HORSES and CARRIAGES will be received for despatch to stations situated beyond the breaks on and after MONDAY next, the 18th instant.

The Public will be advised, when the restrictions as to horses and carriages can be withdrawn.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the 14th of September, 1882.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
VETERINARY SURGEONS

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTI Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Horses standing at livery on Commissio month, including horse-keeper. Co bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country buying and selling of horses will m Horses broken to single and doub [single [illegible], double Rs. 30.] Th under the management of a th Farrier, and every class of sh

SUPPLIES

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of this Company held this day, a CALL of Rupees fifty (Rs. 50) per share was made payable by the members of the Company on the 2nd October next, at the AGRA BANK, Limited, Bombay.

D. S. KEMP,
Genl. Manager.

Bombay, Sept. 15, 1882.

NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9, Church Gate Street, on MONDAY, the 25th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the followinng business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Accounts up to 30th June 1882.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to 30th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th September, 1882.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the PETITION for PROBATE of the WILL of RAMDAS BHOODURJEE, late of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, deceased.
CURSONDAS BHOODURJEE and MOWJEE LOWJEE .... Petitioners.

NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Petitioners have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction for a grant to them of probate (having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency) of the property and credits of the abovenamed deceased. All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the said deceased are hereby informed that they may see the proceedings before the grant issues.—Dated at Bombay, this 15th day of September, 1882.

CHALK & WALKER,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY OF INDIA, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the above Company will be held at the mill premises, Sopareebaug, Parell, on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, at 3-30 p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' report and audited Balance Sheet made up to 30th June, 1882.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those who retire, by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 15th September, 1882.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 22nd to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
White and Greig's Celebrated
RODERICK DHU,
well matured and fine flavoured,
at Rs. 22 per dozen.

Sole Agents,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.

WINES AND SPIRITS
FOR INVALIDS.

FOE & SON'S "SPECIALITE" SHERRY, PORT, and BRANDY are always kept in stock. These are undoubtedly the best adapted and recommended Invalid Wines for sick patients by the highest Medical Faculties of Great Britain and Ireland.

B. S. MADON AND CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED,
AMBERG & COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED
ANGOSTURA BITTERS,
Re. 1-4 per bottle.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MADON'S
ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER,
[illegible] for arresting Bleeding [illegible] and GUMS and INCI[illegible] of the Teeth, [illegible]

[illegible]

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:— [illegible] exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. [illegible] advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HUNDREDS of our SEWING-MACHINES are now in use all over India, and are giving entire satisfaction. They are acknowledged by all to be the best. We guarantee them to be far superior to the "Singer" or any other machine extant.—H. A. GEYER & Co., 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES from 10 to 20 per cent. SINGER'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES for cash or by monthly payments. 10 per cent discount for CASH. The Singer Manufacturing Co., 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a DOG-CART (any pattern) and set of HARNESS suitable for a large horse.—Apply to SOUTHWELL, 38, Elphinstone Circle.

FOR SALE, a light, easy-running TONGA, and pair of grey C. B. PONIES. Price Rs. 450. Apply ADJUTANT, 6th Regt. H. C., Aurungabad, Deccan.

A LARGE stock of boots, shoes and slippers, at moderate prices, arrived by last mail. Hussan Alli Mula Hakimjee, No. 1, New Arcade Foot-path, Crawford Market.

WANTED, competent Spinning and Weaving OVERLOOKERS. Apply enclosing copies of certificates to the Agent, Elgin Mills Company, Cawnpore.

WANTED, a good European NURSE, well experienced in the care of infants. Apply to R., Bombay Gazette office.

IMPORTANT NOTICE ! ! !—SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF, at NOOR MAHOMED'S Shop, 34, Meadow-street.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

DEVOE'S KEROSINE-OIL FOR SALE. Apply to the Godown-keeper.
EWART, LATHAM & Co.

MILNER'S SAFES.—We have received a fresh consignment.—EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Sept. 13, 1882.

ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each, Rs. 4-8
J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

[illegible]'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5 ; To be had at the Bombay Gazette [illegible]

[illegible] gentleman, furnis[illegible] or [illegible] a nice part of the Fort, or [illegible]ling. Address "L," this [illegible]

[illegible] description receiv[illegible] Rep, Initial and [illegible] BARTON & Co.,

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[illegible] LEGIS- [illegible] oms Act, [illegible] ium Act, [illegible] Act, The [illegible] The [illegible] The [illegible] bay [illegible]

[illegible] BEN- [illegible] rooms, [illegible]

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£170,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE :—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS.
and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,
AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES. [illegible] FOOCHOW. [illegible]

[illegible] Business.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts Interest [illegible] per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, and on Fixed Deposits on terms which may be learned on application.

All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

THOMAS FORREST, Agent.

NOTICES.

SUPERIOR ÆRATED WATERS,
PURE, SPARKLING, BRIGHT,

MANUFACTURED with utmost care, with perfectly pure water passed through a set of charcoal filters.

SODA-WATER ÆRATED-WATER	Re. 0 10 0	per doz.
LEMONADE GINGERADE POTASH-WATER	„ 0 12 0	„
TONIC-WATER RASPBERRYADE	„ 0 14 0	„
GINGER-ALE	„ 1 4 0	„

Bottles charged extra.

B. S. MADON & CO.,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
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[illegible]	2	0 13 0
[illegible] AL MANIFEST [illegible] AFT.		
[illegible]	4	1 8 0
[illegible]	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS. (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATES	4	1 10 0
[illegible] NSHIP PERMIT. [illegible] iginal, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
[illegible]	2	0 12 0
[illegible]	1	0 5 0
[illegible] TREASURY RECEIPT	2	0 13 0
[illegible]	1	0 8 0
[illegible] NCE	1½	0 10 0
[illegible] GOODS IN THE [illegible] USE	2	0 10 0
[illegible] RANCE OF [illegible] MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
[illegible] POWDER.	1	0 8 0
[illegible] ASS	2	0 10 0
[illegible]	1	0 8 0
[illegible] GOV-	2	0 10 0
[illegible]	2	0 10 0
[illegible]	2	0 10 0
[illegible]	2	0 10 0
[illegible]	1	0 8 0
[illegible]	1	3 0
[illegible]	1	0 0

ENGLISH SILVER JEWELLERY OF THE LATEST DESIGN.

Rings.
Thimble.
Snake Bracelets.
Necklaces.
Bracelets.
Lockets.
Neck Chains.
Watch-guards.
Clasps.
Tooth-picks.
Crosses.
Earrings.
Watches.
Brooches.
Ear-studs.
Pencil Cases.
&c.,
Hooks.
Venigrates.
Coral Bells.
Whistles.
Swivels.
Studs, Links, and Solitaires.
Split Rings.
&c., &c.
Charms.
Knife, Fork and Spoon in cases.
Mugs in Cases.
Locket Slides.
Bouquet-holders.
Scarf-pins.
Smelling-salt Bottles.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

IN OUR SHOW ROOMS may now be seen the largest and most VARIED STOCK of PIANOS ever brought together in any establishment in India.

The many years and great practical experience our Manager has acquired, as to the class of instrument best calculated to withstand the effects of this climate, places us in a position to offer Pianos DEVOID of the MANY DEFECTS peculiar to most instruments imported, such as

1st—Nonflexible touch.
2nd—Badly repeating actions.
3rd—Metallic jingle in Bass at touch of pedals.
4th—Loss of brilliancy of upper notes after a few years' use.
5th—Snapping asunder of the cast-iron plate at Bass end.
6th—A touch suitable only for a Lady, but calculated to yield to the heavier manipulation of the masculine hand.

All the above mentioned objections are overcome by the following IMPROVEMENTS in Pianos imported by us :—

1st—Light check actions.
2nd—Double repetition touch.
3rd—New American or Steinway system of dampers.
4th—Agraffe to iron frame in Treble.
5th—New improved solid entire iron frame.
6th—The 1st and 2nd qualities combined make a touch unequalled for light and rapid playing of amateurs, as also for the hard and continuous work of professionals.

ILLUSTRATED AND DETAILED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES
BY
FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

Open faced,	In hunting case,	In half-hunting case,
Rs. 25.	Rs. 30.	Rs. 35.

OFFICERS proceeding to Egypt should provide themselves while passing through Bombay with one of our metal keyless Campaign Watches.

These Watches have gained in the few years since we introduced them in India such a widespread reputation for their excellence as time-keepers and solidity of construction that we need not further dwell on their merits. As a Campaign Watch they have already proved their fitness in every respect.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
IMPORTANT NOTICE.

[illegible] the Manager has decided to open a branch [illegible], and has the pleasure to announce that [illegible] Messrs. MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Co., corner of Rampart Row [illegible] this branch will be opened on or about the 15th September next.

Our constituents will be able to procure the superior qualities of all classes of Goods as previously kept by Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. as well as the medium qualities, AT LOW CASH PRICES.

Having purchased the valuable Stock of the late firm of Messrs. Meiffre, Neveu & Co. Milliners and Dressmakers, of Bombay and Poona, the whole has been marked at low rates so as to ensure a quick sale.

Our new detailed Catalogue will be issued shortly.

New Goods will arrive by every mail for all branches.

Samples sent upon application.

Our European Dressmaker, Milliner, and our Gents' Cutter will arrive in Bombay about October 1st.

All communications address

MANAGER,
BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY ;

and for Poona Branch, which will be kept open throughout the year, address

SUB-MANAGER,
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST STREET,
POONA.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman Street, London ;
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London ;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London ;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London ;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co. ; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co. ; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARRIE Co. ; DE BEAUX and Co. ; SCOTT, MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See *The Times*, July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell-Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

THOMAS JOWITT & SONS, of the SCOTIA WORKS, SHEFFIELD, FILE and STEEL MAKERS, wish to call the attention of Engineers and all consumers of their well known HAND MADE FILES that these Files are in all cases branded with their corporate mark, a BEAM ENGINE and the word "TESTED," without which marks no others sold under this name are genuine.

H. AND T. KIRBY AND COMPANY'S
ORIGINAL PREPARATIONS
OF
PHOSPHORUS.

THE Restorative Power of Phosphorus is most remarkable, and cures are effected by these preparations in cases that have resisted all other medicines. In these forms it is as harmless as Quinine and far better in its inspiriting action.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS (No. 1.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS.

This pill is taken as a stimulant and affords considerable relief when the system is jaded and worn by unusual strain or temporary nervous exhaustion. In cases of despondency and grief its exhilarating and energizing effect is most marked.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS (No. 3.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE.

This is a valuable Restorative. It acts as a nutrient and tonic to the entire nervous system, giving power to the brain and spinal cord and to the functions presided over by them. It gives tone to the digestive organs and improves the condition of the whole body.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA (No. 6.)
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA.

This pill is specially useful in a tonic Dyspepsia, Lowness of Spirits, and habitual constipation arising from overwork. It is a useful stimulant also in cases of functional importance occurring in prematurely aged and debilitated subjects.

PHOSPHORUS AND CINCHONIDINE (No. 20.)
ANTIPERIODIC PILL.
EACH CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS CINCHONIDINE AND PODOPHYLLIN.

A useful tonic and antiperiodic taken with great advantage in malarious diseases, ague, and remittent fevers, torpid liver, and enlarged spleen. Available remedy in cases when the system has been habituated to Arsenic and Quinine, and especially adopted for persons residing in India and other tropical climates.

COMPOUND POSPHORUS PILLS WITH NUX-VOMICA (No. 7.)
EACH PILL CONTAINING A PROPER DOSE OF PHOSPHORUS REDUCED IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA.

This is an invaluable remedy for nervous diseases characterized by Debility, Poverty of Blood, and loss of Nerve Power. It cures Neuralgia, Nervous Exhaustion, Lowness of Spirits and other manifestations of Nervous Exhaustion very rapidly. Brainworkers, Clergyman, Professional and Busy Commercial Men who are habitually overworked derive great benefit from a course of this combination of tonics. For convalescents from fevers and other exhausting diseases this RESTORATIVE is superior to all others.

CAUTION.

Messrs. H. T. Kirby and Co. have to caution the Medical Profession and the Public against several imitations of their well known preparations. Some of these imitations are made with Powdered Posphorus, and are exceedingly dangerous, while others are perfectly inert. Every genuine bottle of Kirby's Original Preparations bears the Trade Mark and Signature of the Firm. Purchase therefore only of their authorized agents.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
MADON & Co., Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

SPARKLING WINES.

From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock	Rs. 30 0	...
„ Moselle	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet	„ 34 0	...
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 57 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS,		
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch	„ 22	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer	„	„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 3[illegible] 0	—
FROM OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ...	Rs. 17 0
Moselblümchen	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„	„ 19 0
Brauneberger	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Hochheimer	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Josephshöfer	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Rüdesheimer	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johanisberger	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche	Rs. 30 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Yquem	„ 47 0	„ ..
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de F[illegible]		
Les Canons [illegible]rands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Chateau L[illegible]	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	..
„ [illegible]fitte	„ 24 0	..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac M[illegible]		
Cru de Badoc	Rs. 15 0	..
Chateau Lareyre	„ 18 0	..
Leoville St. Begorce	„ 24 0	..
„ Julien	„ 28 0	...
From MESSRS. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Esteph[illegible]	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Can[illegible]	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau L[illegible]	„ 26 0	„ 28 0
„ Marose		
[illegible]outon Rothschild	„ 36 0	„ ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard. F. Dessand & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	..
Do. [illegible]ier & Co.'s * star	„ 22 0	..
Cognac, Fi[illegible] do. ** stars	„ 30 0	..
[illegible]pagne, Rie Champ- } M. & Spun {	„ 25 0	..
„ Good Bars }	„ 30 0	..
Fromy & Ro[illegible]		
Do. [illegible]gee's Cognac	„ 24 0	..
Do. do. *** stars	„ 30 0	..
(very old) do. *** „		
Adr. Mesnard	„ 34 0	..
Chas. Lervoire & Co.'s *** Cognac	„ 26 0	..
(very old) [illegible]nest Cognac *** stars	„ 34 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli Lagerbier		Rs. 4
Munich Export Be[illegible] (Bremen)	Rs. 5 8	...
St. Pauli [illegible]er	„ 6 8	„ 4
Pilsner	„ 6 0	„ 4
SUNDRIES.		Per 2 doz pints.
Italian Vermouth		..
Swiss Bitters from A[illegible]pine Plants	Rs. 17 8	Rs. 27 0
Vin d'Harib (Bitters)	„ 24 0	..
Kummel (a delicious liqueur)	„ 39 0	..
Do. do.	„ 25 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil (finest) bottles very large	„ 30 0	..
Holyrood Whisky	„ 14 0	..
Deviled Lobsters at 6 annas a tin.	„ 19 0	..

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blastin Powder		in kegs of 25 lbs.	per keg.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	F O	do.	do.
½ lb. tins	F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do.
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Sole Agents.

Apollo Street May 12, 1881.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for
BRUISES, BURNS,
NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is welknown, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

Apollo Street, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED, 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled :—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST,
LONDON.

Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use.

ADVERTISING
AT
RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press having leased from the *GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY* and the *BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY*, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices of Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL-KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and inceasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

Advertisers can select the stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having his business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2 Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampart Row, Fort

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid „
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawali
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah*
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kuigaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawud
Sisowlee
ulgaum
Bhadli
Bhosawul Junction*†
Sowda
Nimborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
Singaji
Harsud
Kirkeam
Bheringee
Hurda*
Timoornee
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshengabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Bankeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail
Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirgani (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budlapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
Tulligaum
Salaivadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Borebail
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartruz
Poonulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Naudoora
Jullum†
Sheagaum*
Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapoor
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira*
Malker
Chandoor
Damergaum
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
Boree
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road*
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney ‡
Sholapur*
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*†‡
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksagore
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Lines
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur
[illegible]oisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wowjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Murolee
Sucheen
Surat*¶
Amrolee
on
Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallej
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor
Thasra
Pali
Barehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Baratree
Ahmedabad†
Saburmuttee
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Lillapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadw

* Refreshment Rooms. † Junction for Lines.
‡ From 15 to 30 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner ¶¶ 40 minute for Dinner.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON AND PROVINCIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS for this Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Buildings, Warehouses, Shops, Household Furniture, Merchandise, &c., in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates. 15 per cent. discount is allowed on Mills, &c., and stamps on annual policies are paid by the Company.

LYON & Co.,
Agents, London and Provincial Fire Insurance Co. Ld.,
Rampart-row, Bombay.

THE NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000. ESTABLISHED 1836.

INSURANCE effected upon almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY in BOMBAY or the MOFUSSIL. For rates apply to

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
SOCIETY, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
HEAD OFFICE,
1, King William-street, London, E.C.

INSURANCES effected for WHOLE TERM OF LIFE OR SHORT PERIODS, with or without participation in Profits, and on the LIMITED PAYMENT SYSTEM.

Participating Policies which have been six years in force receive a LIBERAL BONUS, equal for the past 18 years to a reduction of 50 PER CENT. on the premium.

For particulars of rates and proposal papers, apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents & Secretaries.

Bombay, Feb. 1, 1882.

IN[illegible]

SUN FI[illegible]

INSURANC[illegible] Shops, Dwellin[illegible] the Mofussil, [illegible] CLAIMS [illegible] Local Agents, promptitu[illegible] and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.
YEAR ENDING DECEMBER, 1881.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,138,014
FIRE RESERVE	£1,500,000
LIFE & ANNUITY RESERVE	£3,302,782
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,679,175

FIRE.—Property of nearly every description insured on usual terms.

LIFE.—Rates compare favourably with those of any first-class office.

For particulars apply to the Agents.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 10,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL	„ 9,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 8,000,000
LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY	„ 5,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY "INSLUIDE," CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	„ 3,750,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
The SWISS-LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs. 2,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE
ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever :—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible*.
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS :
996 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 34,86,275.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
Premium ...	Rs. a. p. 21 5 4	Rs. a. p. 24 8 8	Rs. a. p. 28 10 0	Rs. a. p. 33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only
14. Lapsed Policies Revived withou Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause a Forfeiture of P[illegible] after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children law protected from Demands of [illegible]
20. 80 per cent. of Premia invested [illegible] Policy-holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

'THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms, Reports, and Full Particulars on application.

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY,
Or any of the Agents in India.

ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

James Alexander, Esq.
Charles George Barnett, Esq.
James Fletcher, Esq.
Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M. P.
Samuel Gurney, Esq.
James Helme, Esq.
Richard Hoake, Esq.
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Hugh Colin Smith, Esq.
Thomas Charles Smith, Esq.

AUDITORS.

Lord Edward Cavendish.
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Robert Lewis, *Secretary.*

FIRE RISKS

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide, upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claim.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAC OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of and in addition to the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund), being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of a subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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Quarterly	„ 13	Quarterly	„ 16
Monthly	„ 5	Monthly	„ 6

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 14, Postage to England, Rs. 5
Price per Copy .... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

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THE DEKHAN AGRICULTURIST'S RELIEF ACT.

THE following is the "Statement of Objects and Reasons" appended to the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturist's Relief Act, 1879, which the Hon. M. Hope introduced in the Viceroy's Council at Simla the other day :—

The Dekkan Agriculturist's Relief Act, 1879, was, as stated at the time it was passed, essentially an experimental measure; and owing in part to this, and in part to certain difficulties attending its passage through the Council, it was found, after some experience of its working, to be defective in some particulars, and it was accordingly amended by Act XXIII. of 1881.

The additional experience gained since the passing of the last-mentioned Act shows that further amendments, chiefly in matters of detail, are required, and the present Bill has been framed for the purpose of effecting those amendments.

2. The first amendment it is proposed to make is intended merely to remove a doubt which has recently been suggested, as to whether the provisions of Chapter II. of the principal Act apply to suits for accounts without any limit of value. Section 3 of the Bills will make it clear that these provisions do so apply. This appears to have been the intention of the framers of the Act, and to have been accepted as such until quite recently.

3. The next amendment, by which it is provided that redemption-suits are not to be dismissed as premature merely because the time for redemption as fixed by the mortgage has not arrived, appears essential in order to give full effect to the provisions of sections 12 to 14 of the Act, which empower the Courts to set aside the terms of the agreement between a mortgagor and mortgagee and declare the mortgage-debt paid off whenever the mortgagee has received the amount of his advance with reasonable interest thereon.

4. The amendment made by the introduction of the new section 15B merely extends to decrees in mortgage-cases the rule of sections 17 and 20 of the Act empowering the Court to direct that the amount of a decree shall be paid by instalments. If it is allowable to empower a Court to give such a direction in regard to an unsecured claim, it seems to be *a fortiori* allowable in the case of a secured claim.

5. Section 6 and the 1st and 3rd clauses of section 7 of the Bill are intended to make applicable to decrees passed before the principal Act came into force the provisions of that Act which prohibit the arrest of a debtor and the sale of his immoveable property in execution. These provisions were intended by the author of the Act to have retrospective effect, and it is clear that if they have not such effect, the relief afforded by them would fail very far short of what is needed ; but owing to some misunderstanding, they were so drawn as to apply only to decrees passed after the Act came into force.

6. The provisions of section 19 of the principal Act, which empower the Court to relieve a judgment-debtor from the balance of a petty debt which he is unable to pay, and in the case of his liabilities being more extensive to order insolvency-proceedings to be instituted regarding him, and the provisions of sections 22, 29, and 30 of that Act which empower the Court to order the Collector to deal with the immoveable property of an insolvent in certain ways for the benefit of his creditors, were intended to enable the Court to act of its own motion, and it is believed that if properly construed they have this effect ; but as the Courts have felt some hesitation in accepting this view, and as the provisions in question are likely to prove almost a dead-letter unless the Court act upon them of their own motion, words have been added by sections 5, 7, and 10 of the Bill to make it clear that they should do so.

7. Sections 22 and 29 of the principal Act are framed so as to secure to the agriculturist against his creditors the possession of as much of his land as is required for his support and the support of the members of his family who are dependent on him ; but this, it has been represented, is of no avail if the crops he grows on that land are liable to be seized at the instance of his creditors. To prevent this it is proposed to insert a new section (22A) in the Act (based on section 30 of the Ajmere Courts Regulations, 1877) which will exempt from attachment in execution such agricultural produce as may be required for the subsistence of the debtor and his family, and as seed or as fodder for animals used for agricultural purposes ; and to insert (section 9 of the Bill) words in section 29 which will prevent such produce vesting in the receiver in a case of insolvency.

8. Section 40 of the principal Act gives to a conciliator whose assistance is invoked by one party to a dispute no power to compel the attendance of the opposite party. It was so drawn in deference to the opinion of the late Governor of Bombay, who apprehended that such a power might be liable to abuse. The want of such a power has, however, been found in a large number of cases to render the conciliation chapter of the Act practically a dead-letter, and on a reconsideration of the point, the conclusion arrived at is that the risk of abuse is not so serious as to warrant our withholding from the conciliators a power which is clearly essential to the effective working of the system. Section 40 has accordingly been amended so as to give the conciliator power to direct the attendance of a party, and to make the party liable to criminal proceedings if without sufficient excuse he fails to obey the summons.

9. Section 47 of the Act, which prohibits the entertainment of certain suits and applications except on the production of a conciliator's certificate will be amended by section 12 of the Bill, so as to make a certificate of no effect after a year from the date on which it is granted. This is thought necessary in order to prevent these certificates being used *in terrorem*, and it will probably operate beneficially in another way, inasmuch as, when more than a year has elapsed from the time at which the attempt at conciliation has failed, it may not unreasonably be hoped that a fresh attempt may be successful.

10. The most important alteration proposed by the Bill is the substitution of the system of superintendence and revision established by Chapter VII. of the Act for appeal in all cases dealt with under Chapter III. That system has worked most satisfactorily in the class of cases in which it has been hitherto tried, and it is anomalous and inconvenient that the Subordinate Judges should be subject to one system of control in some of the cases falling under Chapter III. of the Act and to another system in other cases. Section 8 of the Bill accordingly inserts a new section (22B) in Chapter III to bar appeals, and section 13 makes a corresponding extension of the powers of superintendence and revision conferred by Chapter VII.

11 A further extension of the application of Chapter VII, but one of less importance, is effected by adding (section 13) the conciliation chapter (Chapter VI) to the portions of the Act in carrying out which Subordinate Judges are subject to superintendence and revision. The functions of Subordinate Judges under the conciliation chapter are limited to filing agreements under sections 44 and 45; but as the filing of those agreement has important legal effects it is thought well to place it under some control.

12. Section 14 of the Bill gives the Courts which exercise the functions of superintendence and revision power to refer points of law to the High Court under section 617 of the Code of Civil Procedure. This has become necessary, as the High Court has recently held that these Courts do not at present possess that very necessary power.

13. The repeal of the last thirteen words of section 68 of the principal Act as amended by Act XXIII. of 1881 merely corrects what would appear to have been a slip in the drafting of the latter Act. The object of those who proposed the amendment of that section last year would seem to have been merely to admit legal practitioners before the Subordinate Judges ; but the amendment actually made admits them also in cases before conciliators and village munsifs in which the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds one hundred rupees.

The 6th September, 1882. T. C. HOPE.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Wednesday, Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E., presiding.

The following report of the directors for the year ended the 30th June, 1882, was taken as read :—

The directors have the pleasure to submit to the shareholders the report of their administration of the affairs of the company for the past year, together with the balance-sheet and statement of profit and loss account duly certified by the auditors. The shareholders will be glad to notice that the profits realized in the year under review are as satisfactory as they were in the previous year. They amount in all to Rs. 3,02,234-10-3. The directors have set apart out of the above sum, under authority of clause 130 of the articles of association, Rs. 30,000 for the renewal of the Scott Press machinery, together with Rs. 12,000 for the repairs of godowns, roads, &c., on the company's property, and Rs. 5,000 as provision for bad debts ; in all Rs. 47,000, leaving Rs. 2,55,234-10-3 available for distribution among the shareholders. Out of the above sum of Rs. 2,55,234-10-3 the directors have already paid to the shareholders an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 30 per share, and they now propose a further dividend at the same rate, making together Rs. 60 per share for the year, and amounting to Rs. 2,40,000, in all. The balance of Rs. 15,234-10-3 to be carried to the credit of the profit and loss account of the current year. The reserve funds of the company are invested in Port Trust Bonds to the value of Rs. 65,365. The mill has worked satisfactorily during the year. The directors have set apart Rs. 55,000 out of the mill profits of the year, from which Rs. 32,204-0-2 have been spent on repairs, renewals and minor additions to the mill. The new boilers have caused a sensible diminution in the consumption of coal. The directors have met with some difficulty in the matter of adding 1,000 new spindles and constructing a new blow-room referred to in last year's report, but the subject has not yet been altogether set aside. The Scott presses have yielded an enhanced return, owing to the largely increased business in the pressing of cotton in Bombay, during the past season. The presses are, however, old and inefficient in many respects. The directors have, therefore, considered it advisable to set apart Rs. 30,000 from the profit and loss account towards the sum that may be required for their replacement by better machinery. The roads over the company's properties have been out of condition for a number of years, and complaints to that effect having been received from several of the tenants, the directors have resolved to repair them thoroughly, and provision has been made in the accounts for the cost which may fall to the company's share. The directors have the pleasure to inform the shareholders that the lease to the Indian Press Company, Limited, which expires on 31st December next, has been taken up in perpetuity by the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, at a rental of Rs. 5,000 per annum. The directors have also arranged to lease, for a term of seven years from the 1st of October next, to the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, the godown adjoining that company's property, at the yearly rent of Rs. 3,600. The directors beg to bring to the notice of the shareholders that the very valuable services of their late Secretary, Mr. J. Hector, in connection with the sale to Government of the foreshore property of the company and in other matters, have never been adequately remunerated, and as a recognition of that gentleman's claims is likely to be more appreciated now in the present state of his health than at any former time, the directors propose to remit to England a sum of £500 for Mr. Hector's benefit, after the passing of this report by the shareholders. As anticipated in the last report, Mr. Francies Mathew on his leaving India for good, retired during the year from the chairmanship of the board, and his place has been given to Mr. Sorabjre Shapoorjee Bengalee, C.I.E. The directors having invited Mr. E. B. Carroll to fill the vacancy thus caused, that gentlemen has complied with the request and taken his seat on the board. On Mr. Mathew's departure the board considered it their duty to record unanimously on 29th April last, the following minute regarding the services rendered by him to this company :—"That in accepting the resignation by Mr. Mathew of the office of chairman and director of this company, the board desire unanimously to place on record an expression of the regret which they feel at parting from a colleague so esteemed, courteous and considerate. The services rendered to the company by Mr. Mathew throughout the long period of his connection extending over seven years have been of great value and are entitled to the highest appreciation. The board wish Mr. Mathew a happy return to his native land and a career for the future even more respected and prosperous than that which he has enjoyed during his sojourn in India." The number of members of the board since the retirement of Mr. C. F. Farran is seven instead of eight as formerly. The directors regret the removal by death of one of the auditors of the company, M. H. R. Cormack, and subject to your confirmation they have nominated in his place Mr. F. D. Stranack of the Bank of Bombay. To correspond with the half-yearly dividends, the accounts of the company are now audited twice a year, and the directors recommend that the remuneration to each auditor be fixed by the shareholders at Rs. 150, for each audit. The directors retiring by rotation in conformity with clause 91 of the articles of association are N. M. Wadia, Esq., and Tapidass Vurzdass, Esq., both of whom are eligible for re-election. The nomination of E. B. Carroll, Esq., as a member of the board, also requires the confirmation of the shareholders. The shareholders have further to appoint two auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The Chairman, on congratulating the shareholders on the very handsome profits made by the company, dwelt upon the chief points appearing in the directors' report. The present success of the company, the Chairman said, was due to the zeal, assiduity and energy of their secretary, Mr. K. R. Kama. The chairman took occasion to notice a weak point in their cotton industry, particularly the weaving branch in which, he said, the manufacturers of India appeared to be deficient. After the removal of the Customs duties by the Government of India the manufacturers of Manchester sent out piece goods which compared favourably with cloths manufactured in this country, as far as the art of weaving was concerned. The chairman suggested that in order to make improvements in their weaving, a technical school should be started where young men of some little education might be taught the art both in theory and pratice. (Applause.)

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, the directors' report and the statement of accounts for the year ended the 30th June, 1882, were adopted and confirmed.

Mr. Cursetjee M. Setna proposed, and Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Powvalla seconded : "That an *ad interim* dividend of Rs. 30 per share for the six months ended the 31st December, 1881, declared by the directors, and paid to the shareholders, be and is hereby confirmed ; and that a further dividend at the rate of Rs. 30 per share out of the profits of the company be paid on and after Thursday, the 21st instant, to shareholders whose names stand on the register this day."

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy proposed that Mr. E. B. Carroll be appointed a director in place of Mr. F. Mathew resigned. Mr. Nanabhoy said that the company should be congratulated on the acquisition of such a useful and able colleague as Mr. Carroll on the board of directors.

Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas seconded the proposition which was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Jehangeer Gustadjee and F. D. Stranack were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 100 each for each half-year's audit.

Dr. Shantaram proposed the best thanks of the shareholders to the chairman, directors and the secretary of the company for their able management of the company's affairs. He said that the shareholders had good reason to congratulate themselves on their having as their chairman such an able and conscientious gentleman, who had risen from a comparatively obscure position to eminence by his honest and earnest devotion to duty. The company had also reason to congratulate themselves on their securing the services of Mr. Kama whose administrative abilities, tact and judgment had brought the company on a safe and secure footing. (Applause.)

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Dinshaw was carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman concluded the proceedings.

BENGAL.

BULRAMPORE.—A correspondent, writing from Bulrampore to a Calcutta paper, says :—"Information has been received that the bronze statue of the late Maharajah, which for some time past was in course of preparation in England, has reached Bombay ; and it is expected to arrive at Bulrampore shortly. It will be unveiled and set up as soon as a splendid building, which is being erected there under special arrangement and supervision, is completed."

MADRAS.

ADDITIONAL POLICE FOR SALEM.—The following appears in the last *Madras Government Gazette* :—It is hereby notified, under Section 1, Act No. III of 1882, Madras, that the Right Honourable the Governor in Council has sanctioned the employment of the undermentioned additional Police force to be quartered within the Municipal limits of the Town of Salem, and that the inhabitants of the said town will be charged with the cost thereof, namely, one Inspector, seven European Head Constables, seven native Head Constables, one Bugler, one hundred 1st-Class Constables, and one hundred 2nd-Class Constables. A correspondent writes :—Four hundred men from the Police force stationed at Saint Thomas' Mount have received orders from Colonel R. H. Cunliffe, the Superintendent of Police, to proceed to Salem with arms and ammunition.

THE SALVATION ARMY.—A correspondent at Poonamallee writes to say that three of the advance guard of the Salvation Army have already arrived at that station, and purchased quarters there. "Mr. Hart, the Bombay agent, has been distributing newspapers and other publications, among them being *The War Cry* and *The Little Soldier*. In such a little station we have the Roman Catholics the Church of England, the Wesleyans, the Baptists, and now the Salvationists. The last named have already been holding prayer meetings—or parade services—and have been going about endeavouring to effect enlistments."

TORCH LIGHT DACOITY IN BELLARY TOWN.—"A Bellarian" writes :—"It was reported yesterday morning that about fifty robbers had entered the house of Pumpathy Sastry, with torches, and had plundered his house the previous night, at about 12 p. m.; the total amount lost is said to be about Rs. 1,000. No such crimes have ever occurred in Bellary before, where military, civil and police establishments are maintained to meet such emergencies as these, and it is quite shameful that such a crime as a 'torch-light dacoity' should occur in this town."—*Mail*.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 2nd to the 8th instant, 1 European, 4 East Indians, 8 Native Christians, 238 Hindus, and 17 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 258 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 303. The deaths are thus classified :—5 from small-pox, 1 from measles, 81 from fever, 31 from dysentery, 19 from diarrhœa, and 131 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 33·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 39·6 per 1,000 per annum.

MADRAS TROOPS FOR EGYPT.—On the arrival of the 4th and 31st Madras Native Infantry at Aden, orders were awaiting there for four Companies of the 31st Regiment to proceed forthwith to Egypt. They started on the 11th instant for Suez, in the s.s. Asia, and it is believed that Colonel Stephens, commanding the Regiment, accompanied them. There seems great probability that the whole of the Madras contingent at Aden will be sent on to Egypt, and in that event it is possible that other Regiments will be despatched to Aden. The Goorkha with the head-quarters of the 31st Regiment arrived at Aden on the 6th instant ; the Asia with the head-quarters of the 4th Regiment arrived there on the 8th, and the Chupra with the remaining portions of the 4th and 31st Regiments, on the 11th instant.—*Madras Mail*.

A NEW B. I. S. N. STEAMER.—The Rewa, the latest addition to the B. I. S. N. Co.'s fleet, arrived at Madras yesterday (Sept. 12,) and we had the pleasure of inspecting her last evening. The Rewa is 400 feet long and has 42½ feet beam. Her working power of engines is 3,000 h. p. Her tonnage is 4,100. She was built by the celebrated builders, Messrs. A. and J. Inglis, Glasgow, and has every improvement which can be utilised to secure the comfort of passengers, while at the same time carrying a considerable cargo. She is lighted by electricity (Swann's), which was shown to advantage last night. The saloon extends the full width of the steamer, and is elaborately fitted up. There is a music room, and also a smoking room. The Rewa is steered by steam, of course. She accommodates in midship seventy-eight cabin passengers and can carry thirty-five second class in very spacious accommodation in a house on deck aft. She conveyed about 400 troops from England to Malta, on this her first trip eastwards, and many of the fittings used for that purpose remain ready for use in the event of the steamer being required as a transport when it returns from Calcutta to Egypt.—*Madras Mail*.

THE MADRAS TOWN HALL.

THE Honorary Secretaries of the Town Hall Committee wrote as follows to Government on the 27th July last :—

"With reference to G. O. No. 578, dated 25th April, 1881, intimating that 'if the Commissioners could show a fair prospect of raising the necessary funds' for the erection of a Town Hall 'the Government would be glad to promote the object they have in view by granting them a site,' we have the honour, as Secretaries of the Madras Town Hall Committee, to report that a meeting of representative members of the Madras community was held in support of the project on the 27th January, and was followed by a public meeting held in Pacheappah's Hall on the 17th March. In accordance with resolutions passed at these meetings a Committee was formed.

"A subscription list was opened, which now amounts to Rs. 58,740, and which, together with funds previously collected for the same purpose, makes a total of Rs. 66,170, on which the Committee can already rely. The Municipal Commissioners, whose support was solicited, passed the following unanimous resolution at a meeting on the 23rd February last :—Proposed by the Hon. P. Macfadyen and seconded by Mr. V. Kristnama Charriar—'That the Commissioners are prepared to support the movement and to consider plans for Municipal offices in connection with a Town Hall, such offices to be erected out of the Municipal Fund. They consider it should be clearly understood that all funds subscribed by the public should be expended on the Town Hall alone.' The Committee consider that if it be feasible the Town Hall should be erected independently of the Municipal offices and be managed by independent trustees. This is a matter, however, that must mainly be governed by financial considerations.

"The present uncertainty as to the site of the buildings deters a good many persons interested in the scheme from coming forward as subscribers, as they desire to make sure that their contributions will not be spent on a building too distant to be of any practical use to them. There is no site at once so central and so convenient as the Camp Equipage ground, the large triangle formed by the Government House Bridge, the Wallaja Bridge, and St. Mary's Cemetery. The plans of the building will eventually, after being passed by the Committee, be submitted for the approval of Government, and after the estimates have been drawn out the Committee will see that their financial position is assured before construction is commenced."

In an order dated 18th August the Government remark :—"The Government are of opinion that until a much larger sum has been collected it would be premature to sanction any particular site for the purpose. They will therefore await a further communication from the President, Madras Municipality."—*Madras Mail*.

ASIAN SPORTING NOTES.

WE hear that Maharaja Kishore Singh of Jodhpore has offered Mr. Wilson Rs. 14,000 for his hurdle racer Sir Peter, but we do not know whether the offer has been accepted, though we should say that it was a good price for him. The Maharaja has, we hear, engaged R. Wilkins as his trainer and jockey, so there is every chance of his horses having full justice done to them.

Ryder has returned from his visit to England, but has not, we are informed, brought any horses with him. However, he has still got some fairish specimens of Lord William Beresford's under his charge, if not such a good lot as he had last season. The horses and ponies are at present at Dehra.

The Mozufferpore Meeting, which has been fixed for the end of February, and should furnish a good day's finish to the Bengal Circuit. There will be four days' racing, and something worth running for, both for first class and inferior horses, on each day ; and it is satisfactory to see that the rising generation of planters, in the shape of assistants, have not been forgotten, as there are several races for factory horses. The arrangements for the comfort and pleasure of visitors are sure to be good, for does not Mr. H. E. Abbott look after them, and we are told that there will be a ball every other night. Owners also will be glad to notice that there will be no course fees charged or forced subscriptions exacted—a concession which is sure to meet with approval, and ought to attract horses. Besides, there will be good lotteries, and a quick settling, if we may judge from the results of last year, when some Rs. 70,000 changed hands, and was paid away on due date without a hitch or default. We recommend all who can to go.

The second entries for our Calcutta Race Meeting are satisfactory on the whole, though we hope yet to see some more in October. There is only one addition to the Derby, but six are added to the Colonials and Trials, eight to the Maiden Plate, five to the Alipore Plate, five to the Darbhungha Cup, five to the Burdwan Cup, four to the Martin stakes, six to the Calcutta Grand Annual, five to the Viceroy's Cup, eight to the Chowringhee Cup, six to the Ladies' Plate, five to the Trades Plate, eight to the Fort William Cup, five to the Merchant's Cup, and smaller numbers to other races. Amongst the first entries are several of the new arrivals from Australia, amongst them Mr. Maitland's Gonzago, Mr. Wilson's Venture, Dundee, Return, Syndicate, Harp of Erin, Isidora, Jack, Sir Peter, Diamond, Blantyre, Victor and Salvage, whilst Mr. Macklin has entered Heron, True Blue, Viking, Gossip and Boree.

Lovers of Entomological Science will be glad to learn that Part I, Vol. I., of the "Butterflies of India, Burmah and Ceylon," by Major G. F. L. Marshall and L. de Nicéville, has been issued. The illustrations consisting of wood engravings, autotype and chromo-lithograph plates are carefully got up.

SPORTING.

HYDERABAD RACES,—1882.

ON THE CHUDDERGHAUT COURSE.

(Length of Course 1 mile 3 furlongs and 138 yards.)

NOVEMBER 28TH, 30TH, DECEMBER 2ND, 5TH AND 7TH.

ALL RACING IN THE AFTERNOON.

STEWARDS.—Brigadier-General Sir C. Gough, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding Hyderabad Contingent ; Col. Robinson, 1st Regt. M. N. I. ; Lieut.-Col. Tyndall, 1st Regt. M. N. I. ; Lieut.-Col. Caldwell, S. W. Borderers ; Lieut.-Col. Stevens, 3rd Light Cavalry ; Major Ludlow, Cantonment Magistrate ; Major Bromhead, S. W. Borderers ; Major Nevill, Comdr. H. H. N.'s R. Troop ; Major Gough, H. H. the N.'s Service ; Capt. Hill, 14th King's Hussars ; N. H. L. Woods, Esq., H. H. N.'s S. ; and M. H. Wilkinson, Esq., H. H. Nizam's Service, Hony. Secy.

FIRST DAY—NOVEMBER 28TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 1.)—The Grand Stand Plate, Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all horses. Weight for age and class ; Winners once 5 lbs., twice, 10 lbs. ; three times and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat, once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra ; penalties accumulative. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles. G. Rs. professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 25 ; 1st August, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 75 ; 1st October, Rs. 100 ; 1st November, Rs. 150 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

SECOND RACE—(No. 2)—The Maiden Galloway Plate, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Shums-ool-Oomrah Ameer-i-Kabeer Koorsheed Jah Bahadur. For all Maiden Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Winners once before the meeting 7 lbs., twice and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 4 lbs. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 25 ; 1st August, Rs. 50 ; 1st September, Rs. 75 ; 1st October, Rs. 100 ; 1st November Rs. 150 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—(No. 3.)—The St. Leger, Rs. 1,000. For all horses, weight for age and class. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an additional penalty of 4 lbs. Winners of either Viceroy's or Durbungha Cups at Calcutta, Merchants or Gold Cup, Hyderabad, 1881, to carry extra special penalty of 5 lbs. of two or more of these races 8 lbs. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 12 lbs. 1½ miles. Entrance and starting, stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 4.)—The Lilliput Plate, Rs. 500. For all maiden ponies, 13-2 and under. Weight for age and inches.

	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.
Walers	10 4	10 11	11 0
Arabs	9 4	9 11	10 0
Country-breds	8 11	9 4	9 7
Nizam's country-breds	8 4	8 11	9 0

1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch under 13-2. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 10 lbs., 3 times and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens of the meeting allowed 7 lbs. Ponies that have been never started before the meeting allowed 3 lbs. extra. Distance ¾ Mile. G. Rs. European Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Natives 4 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 20 ; 1st August, Rs. 30 ; 1st September, Rs. 40 ; 1st October, Rs. 60 ; 1st November, Rs. 80 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 5).—The Arab Derby. A piece of plate, value Rs. 1,000, Presented by H. E. the Nawab Mookhtar-ool-Moolk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, G.C.S.I. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any race to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added, to carry additional penalty of 4 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1½ miles.

SECOND DAY—NOVEMBER 30TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 6.)—The Hunt Cup, value Rs. 500, presented by the Nawab Nizam Yar Jung Bahadur, and Rs. 500 from the Fund. A Hurdle Race for all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat to carry an extra penalty of 4 lbs. for each race won. Winners of races on flat to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added to carry a special extra penalty of 7 lbs. for each such race won, penalties accumulative. Maidens of season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting allowed 12 lbs. Distance about 2 miles. G. Rs. professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate.

SECOND RACE—(No. 7).—H. H. the Nizam's Gold Cup. Presented by H. H. the Nizam. Value Rs. 3,000 with Rs. 2,000 in Specie from the Fund. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Galloways to receive an extra allowance of 7 lbs. Winners of a weight for age race, or a handicap, with weights in excess of weight for age, to which Rs. 1,000 are added, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times 7 lbs., four times 10 lbs., five and oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of other races once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times and oftener 7 lbs. extra, above penalties not accumulative. Winner of the Hyderabad or Calcutta Derby or Nizam's Gold Cup in previous seasons to carry a special additional penalty of 7 lbs. Distance 2 miles. Nominations 1st July, Rs. 100 ; 1st August, Rs. 150 ; 1st September, Rs. 200 ; 1st October, Rs. 250 ; 1st November, Rs. 300. Half forfeit. With a starting stake of Rs. [illegible]0 for each horse declared. Horses to be named [illegible] day before the meeting. Any number of nominations may be taken by the same owner. Nominations not transferable, and any horse running must be the bona fide property of the nominator. Winner to receive cup, added money and 50 per cent. of stakes. 2nd Horse 40 per cent. of stakes. 3rd Horse 10 per cent, of stakes.

THIRD RACE.—(No. 8)—Pony Cup, value Rs. 300. Presented by the Nawab Saheb Jung Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all ponies 13-2 and under. Arabs 9-7, country-breds 9-0. Nizam's country-breds 8 7. Walers and others 10 7. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winner once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 500 or upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 7 lbs. Distance ¾ Mile. Winners of races other than bona-fide Pony Races excluded. Entrance and starting stakes as for Pony Plate.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 9)—Merchants' Purse of Rs. 1,000, subscribed by the Merchants of Hyderabad, Secunderabad, and Chudderghaut. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Winners of previous seasons 5 lbs ; of current seasons 7 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1 mile.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 10)—Bedouin Stakes, Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra Bahadur. For all Arabs and country-breds. Weight for age and class. Winners of one season 5 lbs., two or more seasons 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. extra. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD DAY.—DECEMBER 2ND.

FIRST RACE.—(No. 11)—The Mullekpett Cup, value Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all horses, who have never won a race of any kind to which Rs. 500 or upwards are added. Weight for age and class, raised 7 lbs. extra. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens of the season allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. extra. Horses the bona-fide property of officers of the H. S. Force, Contingent and H. H. the Nizam's Service, one month at least before the Meeting allowed 10 lbs. in addition to any other allowance. Distance about 2 miles. G. Rs. Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Entrance 1st October, Rs. 50 ; 1st November, Rs. 75 ; Day before the race, Rs. 100 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 50 for each horse declared.

SECOND RACE.—(No. 12)—Selling Stakes of Rs. 500. For all Arabs to be sold for Rs. 1,000. Weight 8 stones 12 lbs. ; 7 lbs. added or deducted for every Rs. 200 above or below 1,000. Entrance Rs. 30, the day before the race. Distance 1 mile.

THIRD RACE.—(No. 13)—Galloway Plate. Rs. 1,000. For all Arab Galloways. Weight for age and inches. Previous Winners once 4 lbs., twice and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs. Winners of Races to which Rs. 1,000 or upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 5 lbs. Maidens of the meeting allowed 9 lbs. Maidens of the day allowed 12 lbs. extra. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance and starting stakes as in Maiden Galloway Plate.

FOURTH RACE.—(No. 14)—The Hyderabad Gold Cup. Value Rs. 1,500, presented by H. H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 is added, once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs., three times 7 lbs., four and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of any weight for age race with Rs. 1,000 added at Calcutta or Hyderabad 1880-81 or 1881-82 to carry an additional penalty of 7 lbs. Maidens allowed 7 lbs., of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Landing allowances as in rules. Distances 2 miles. Nominations and starting stakes as in H. H. Nizam's Gold Cup.

FIFTH RACE.—(No. 15)—Hyderabad Club Cup. Value Rs. 1,000, presented by the members of the Hyderabad Club with Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs and Maidens bred in H.H. Nizam's Dominions. Weight for age. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 1,000 and upwards are added to carry an extra penalty of 2 lbs. for each race won. Winners of the Arab Derby or H. H. Nizam's Gold Cup to carry 5 lbs., or both 10 lbs., extra special penalty. Maidens of the meeting allowed, 3 years old 4 lbs., 4 years old 7 lbs., 5 years old and upwards 10 lbs. Horses that have never started before the meeting allowed 4 lbs. extra. Distances R. C. (1 mile 3 fur. 138 yards.) Nominations —1st July, Rs. 75 ; 1st August, Rs. 100 ; 1st September, Rs. 150 ; 1st October, Rs. 200 ; 1st November, Rs. 250 ; Half forfeit ; with a starting stake of Rs. 100. Horses to be named the day before the race. Any number of nominations may be taken by the same owner. Nominations not transferable, and any horse running must be the bona-fide property of the Nominator.

SIXTH RACE.—(No. 16.)—Pony Plate. Rs. 300. Presented by The Nawab Meer Laik Ali Khan Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under. Weight, Arabs 9 stone, country-breds 8-7, ponies got foaled and reared in H. H. Nizam's Dominions 8-0, walers and others 10 stone. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 500 or upwards are added to carry an extra additional penalty of 4 lbs. for each such race won. Winners of races other than bona-fide pony races excluded. Maidens allowed 7 lbs ; Maidens of the Meeting 10 lbs. Distance ¾ Mile. Entrance—1st July, Rs. 20 ; 1st September, Rs. 40 ; 1st November. Rs. 80 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 30.

FOURTH DAY—DECEMBER 5TH.

FIRST RACE.—(No. 17.)—The Chudderghaut Cup, Rs. 1,000. A Hurdle Race for all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., 3 times and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners on the flat to carry an extra penalty of 3 lbs. for each race won. Winners of races on the flat to which Rs. 1,000 are added once 4 lbs., twice and oftener 7 lbs., extra special penalty, penalties accumulative. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. G. Rs. Professionals 7 lbs. extra. Distance 1½ miles. Entrance and starting stakes as for Maiden Galloway Plate. Ten to enter and five to run, otherwise only Rs. 500 will be given.

SECOND RACE—(No. 18)—The Trimulgherry Stakes Rs. 1,000, presented by The Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowlah Bahadur. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once 3 lbs., twice 5 lbs. three times and oftener 7 lbs. extra. Winner of Trimulgherry Stakes or Nizam's Gold Cup in previous seasons to carry extra penalty of 5 lbs. Maidens of season allowed 7 lbs ; of the meeting 10 lbs., of the day 14 lbs. Entrance and starting stakes as for the Maiden Galloway Plate. Distance 2 miles.

THIRD RACE—(No. 19)—Residency Purse of Rs. 1,000. Handicap for all Galloways that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20, for not standing handicap. Distance 1½ mile.

FOURTH RACE—(No. 20)—The Peishkar's Purse of Rs. 1,000 presented by Rajah Rajayan Naraindar Pershad. Handicap for all horses that have started during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 75, forfeit Rs. 25 for not accepting the handicap. 1½ miles.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 21)—The Deccan Cup, value Rs. 1,000. Presented by H. H. Nizam's Government and Rs. 1,000 from the Fund. A Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds. 1½ miles. Entrance 1st July, Rs. 50 ; 1st August, Rs. 75 ; 1st September, Rs. 100 ; 1st October, Rs. 150 ; 1st November, Rs. 200 ; with a starting stake of Rs. 100 for each horse declared.

SIXTH RACE—(No. 22)—Pony Stakes. Rs. 300, presented by Rajah Sheo-Raj Bahadoor and Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all country-bred Ponies 13-2 and under, 13 2 to carry 11st. Winners once 5 lbs, twice 7 lbs, 3 times and oftener 10 lbs. extra. Winners of races to which Rs. 500, or upwards are added to carry an extra special penalty of 4 lbs. for each such race won. Maidens allowed 7 lbs. ; Maidens of the Meeting 12 lbs., Ponies got foaled and reared in H. H. the Nizam's Dominions allowed 7 lbs. extra. Distance ¾ mile. G. Rs. European Professional riders 7 lbs extra. Native 4 lbs extra. Entrance and starting stake as for Pony Plate. Winners of bona fide Gymkhana Races, irrespective of their value, where all Ponies running were the property of, and were ridden by Members will not be considered to have lost their Maidens on account of winning such races, nor will they incur any penalties. Winners of races other than bona-fide Pony Races excluded.

FIFTH DAY—DECEMBER 7TH.

FIRST RACE—(No. 23)—The Nizam's Military Cup. Presented by the Officers of H. H. the Nizam's Forces, value Rs. 500 and Rs. 500 from the fund. A free Handicap. Hurdle Race for all horses. Starting stake Rs. 50. About 2 miles.

SECOND RACE—(No. 24)—The Arabian Cup, value Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for all Arabs and country-breds that have not won during the Meeting. Entrance Rs. 50, forfeit Rs. 20, for not accepting the Handicap .1 miles.

THIRD RACE—(No. 25)—The City and Suburban. Rs. 1,000. Subscribed by Residents in the City of Hyderabad and Suburbs. A Handicap forced for all winners (except Arabs and Winners of the above Races) at Rs. 75, optional to losers at Rs. 50. 1½ miles.

FOURTH RACE(—No. 26)—The Civilian's Cup. Value Rs. 1,000. Presented by the Civilians in the Service of H. H. the Nizam's Government. Handicap for all Arabs and country breds that have won during the Meeting. Forced for winners at Rs. 75, optional to losers at Rs. 50. 2 miles.

FIFTH RACE—(No. 27)- Pony Handicap, Rs. 300, Presented by the Nawab Meer Sadut Ali Khan Bahadur and Rs. 200 from the fund. For all Ponies 13-2 and under. Entrance Rs. 50 ; Rs. 20 forfeit. 1 mile. Entrance for the above Handicaps to be sent by 7 o'clock a.m. on the day before the race. Weights will be out at 10 a.m. Declaration must be in by 1 o'clock p.m.

RULES.

1.—New Calcutta Rules in Force (Local Rules excepted). The scale for all 3 year old Arabs being increased 7 lbs. In Galloway and Pony Races, 1 lb. allowed for every ½ inch. When country-breds and Arabs run together without another class, the scale is to be increased 2 stone 7 lbs. instead of 2 stone.

2.—In Hurdle Races the scale of weights raised 28 lbs.

3.—All objections as regards wrong entry, qualifications or weights to be made to the Secretary *in writing before* the Race, and to the running in a Race, before the rider of the horse objected to has weighed in.

In all cases the objector must deposit a fee of Rs. 50, which sum is to be forfeited to the Fund if the objection be considered frivolous by the Stewards.

4.—Names and colours of Riders and the weights to be carried, must be given in with the declarations to start. Failure to do so, or to notify any subsequent change, will render the owner liable to fine at the discretion of the Stewards.

5.—Any person riding in wrong colours will be liable to a fine of Rs. 20.

6.—Native Jockeys and G. Rs. allowed 3 lbs. in all Races.

7.—Owner of horses running at the meeting or trained on the course to subscribe Rs. 50 to the Fund. In case of confederacies (which must be declared in writing at the time of entry to the Secretary) each member to subscribe Rs. 50. Owners of horses running in the races, or galloped on the course will have to pay a course fee of Rs. 10 for each horse.

8.—All acceptances and declarations to start must reach the Secretary at the Grand Stand before 1 o'clock p. m. the day before the Race.

9.—All entrance money, subscriptions, &c., must be sent with the entry, or the Horse will be liable to be disqualified.

10.—All allowances of every kind must be claimed, liabilities and penalties declared, and ages of horses stated to the best of the Enterer's belief at the time of entering.

11.—There must be 3 Entrances in bona-fide separate interests to constitute a race, otherwise it will considered null and void.

12.—Three horses in bona-fide separate interests to start or no public money. Cup or Purse will be given. No added money, Cup, or Purse given for a W. O.

13.—In Races where there are 10 or more entries the second horse to receive ½ entrances. When 5 or more start in a race the second horse to save his stake, and should there have been 10 entries he will receive in addition the ½ Entrances as above.

14.—Five per cent. on the gross value of Lotteries and Pari mutuels to be carried to the credit of the Fund.

15.—If the subscriptions do not realise sufficient for the advertized money and expenses, a proportionate reduction will be made.

16.—The Stewards have power to postpone the race in case of unfavourable weather or other case of absolute necessity.

17.—All horses not previously aged and registered by the Stewards of the Calcutta or W. I. T. Clubs, or the stewards of the Hyderabad Meeting, will be aged by the stewards or some person appointed by them. All Galloways and Ponies, 6 years and aged, that have been measured and registered by the Stewards of the Calcutta or W. I. T. Club, or the Stewards of the Hyderabad Meeting, on the dates appointed before the Calcutta, Bombay, Poona or Hyderabad Meetings and have run at the meetings need not be remeasured. All others will have to be brought up for measurement.

18.—All horses got foaled and reared in H. H. Nizam's Dominions to run in all races in the same class as Arabs.

19.—Horses landed in India direct from England or the Colonies within 12 months of the 1st day of the meeting allowed 3 lbs. in all races, except Handicaps and Selling Races, within 9 months 5 lbs., within 6 months 9 lbs., within 3 months 12 lbs.

20.—Owners can claim ½ their stable or horse in all Lotteries. No alteration can be made in the Lottery books after the Lottery is closed and no division of a horse under ½ allowed in the books.

21.—Lottery accounts will be made up daily, and losers of Rs. 500 and upwards are liable to be called upon to settle up with the Secretary before they can be permitted to take part in any further Lottery or run a horse in any race. The Secretary can also demand cash payment for tickets taken or horses purchased in any Lottery, should any person fail to settle, the Secretary can refuse to enter the defaulter's name for tickets, or take his bid in any subsequent Lottery.

22.—Cash only will be taken in payment of accounts.

23.—A day will be fixed for the settling of all accounts, and any one failing to settle on that date will be treated as a defaulter.

24.—Any owner of horses galloped on the course after it has been closed by the Secretary shall not be allowed to start a horse during the meeting and any Jockey galloping horses on the course when closed will be debarred from riding during the meeting or fined Rs. 100 at the discretion of the Stewards.

25.—The term "Winners" with reference to those liable to carry extra weight or to be excluded from a race shall apply only to winners of races to which R 200 and upwards is added ; in Pony races read R 100.

26.—When penalties are imposed for Winners of seasons, the current season unless specially mentioned, is not taken into account. No penalties to be imposed for winning handicaps or selling races, or close races in Sky or Gymkhana Meetings.

27.—No allowance for mares and geldings in selling Races, weight for inch, or Handicaps. Half surplus over declared value to go to the fund and half to the second horse.

28.—Halli Sicca Currency (N. B.—The assay rate of exchange is Govt. Rs. 100—H. S. Rs. 116-14-6, the Bazaar rate varies from 113 to 124). All payments will be made at the rate of exchange of the day.

When special penalties are imposed on winners of races to which a certain sum is added, the amount specified, independent of currency, will be taken in to account.

29. The decision of the Stewards to be final on all points not involving abstract questions of racing Law regarding which an appeal can be made to Calcutta Turf Club Stewards.

30.—Any 3 of the Stewards to form a quorum for the transaction of any business connected with the meeting.

31.—It is particularly requested that all communications be addressed to the *Honorary Secretary*, Hyderabad Races, Chudderghaut, Hyderabad Deccan, and not to any one by *name*.

All telegrams must be confirmed by letter.

M. H. WILKINSON,
Hon. Secy.

Hyderabad, Deccan, May 26, 1882.

A POPULAR NOVELIST AT HOME.

"MR. CHARLES READE in the Uxbridge-road" is the subject of the latest of the *World's* "Celebrities at Home" articles :—

In the airy—and dusty—region of the Uxbridge-road, a little way beyond Shepherd's Bush, Mr. Charles Reade has pitched the tent removed from Naboth's Vineyard, where, during his absences from Oxford, he abode for several years. It is characteristic of the owner that his house is absolutely unpretentious in appearance. Its only noticeable feature is a large lawn and narrow flower-beds, the latter protected by wire network from the hares Mr. Reade has resolved to domesticate, after the manner of Cowper. He has tried rabbits running wild about his garden already ; but Bunny is a slippery customer, apt to burrow under walls and arrange his outgoings and incomings according to his own sweet will and convenience. Perhaps the rabbits were just a little discouraging, with their vanishings and reappearances ; but Mr. Reade is very likely to carry out any project he once seriously entertains, and there is hope that merry brown hares may before long be seen leaping and gambolling on the square-cut lawn aforesaid. At present the only sign of the species is one in pottery, with its 'form' at the side of the steps leading to the garden.

The inside of the house is also characteristic. It is a strange mixture of the purely individual and the conventional commonplace, as if mind had encountered matter offering resistance to theories of decoration. When it is considered how long and how justly Mr. Reade has occupied a high rank in the English literary hierarchy, it seems absurd that the walls of his dining-room and drawing-room should be unadorned by first-class paintings or etchings. If he had been lucky enough to be born a Frenchman instead of an Englishman, he would probably be living in a marble *hotel*, enriched with paintings and sketches by the most prominent artists of the last thirty years ; but there is no air of art in Mr. Reade's house. The few pictures he has, however, are fairly treated. According to his principle that decoration should not be put upon decoration, just as heralds disallow metal on metal and colour on colour, his drawing-room walls are painted white and those of his dining-room mauve. All who know Mr. Reade are assured that paint, be the same mauve or white, is a mere concession to the condition of his house. For his own part he abhors paint, having a keen appreciation for 'the beauty of God's woods as He has made them ;' a theory fully carried out in old days at Oxford, and in the snuggery actually occupied by the master of the present house himself. Wood is in itself so highly decorative, in the opinion of Mr. Reade, that it needs no paint, as good wine needs no push. This opinion—quite at variance with that of the late Mr. W. Burges, A. R. A., who would have painted the finest wood in the world—is quite irrespective of the fancy woods specially used for decorative purposes. In maple or in red deal there is enough and to spare of beauty, if they be only planed, not sand-papered, to a proper surface. It may be recollected that Mr. Reade, in his rooms at Oxford, was one of the first to relieve his walls of the coverings imposed during many tasteless years. Strata of paper and paint were stripped away until the original panels appeared, with the accurate mouldings, long disguised by paint, graining, and varnish. In his new writing-room everything is of red deal, and the effect is undoubtedly handsome, or rather would be so if any attempt at *ensemble* were made.

To the mind of the literary workman there are few more interesting places than the writing-room of Mr. Charles Reade. The occupant is unquestionably a handsome man, with clear-cut features bright eyes, and gray hair longer then present fashion admits ; the beard is cut to a sharp point in Louis Treize fashion, and frames the pale face admirably. A certain grace of manner recalls the gentleman of the old school, and terse, pungent phrase displace the philosopher as well as the literary workman. If it were sought to express the salient peculiarity of Charles Reade's talk in a few words, it might be said to be a curious faculty of accurate condensation—that condensation which attains brevity without sacrificing clearness. He hates such [illegible] the law involves, with its barbarous unscientific terminology, in profound confusion. Touching that which is called, with hopeless clumsiness, 'dramatic copyright,' Mr. Reade will ask why such a compound is tolerated. 'Is it supposed,' he will ask, 'that an inaccurate substantive must be made clear by a clumsy adjective ? There are obviously two distinct rights in plays, novels, and music—the right of representation and the right of publication—that is, "stage right" and "copyright" properly so called. These have little as right to do with one another, and to confound the one with the other in "dramatic copyright" only proves the unscientific method of lawyers of Teutonic race, incapable of distinctions obvious to nations of Latin origin.'

Mr. Reade has a right better than that of most men to be heard on this subject, for he has some experience of it. Luckily for himself he began as dramatist instead of a novelists, a fact which stood him in good stead over the *Never too Late to Mend* lawsuit. When his novel brought a handsome tide of success to Bientleys, everybody was anxious to put it on the stage, and the person who Mr. Reade describes as 'the smart young man who is in the twim' went to work for various theatres. The 'smart young man' would, in the present absurd condition of the law, have had it all his own way. He could have dramatised as much as he liked from Mr. Reade's successful novel—the prison-scene at Birmingham was especially all his own—but he broke down by overlooking one awkward circumstance. Before writing Never too Late to Mend Mr. Reade had written and produced on the stage a play called Gold. It was an early sketch, as it were of his famous novel ; but it contained characters, scenes, and especially dialogue which he had subsequently repeated in his novel. This was fatal. If Mr. Reade had not produced Gold, any trumpery playwright could have done as he liked with Never too Late to Mend, and, in fact, this right was established in court ; but Gold crushed the 'smart young man,' who was thus deprived of a rare chance of earning bread-and-cheese out of another man's brains. Mr. Reade, having previously brought out Masks and Faces in conjunction with Mr. Tom Taylor, was also able in the case of Peg Woffington to set the pirates at defiance.

Mr. Reade, who is a D.C.L. of Oxford, graduated at that University in 1835, and was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn eight years later. His success as novelist and dramatist dates from the performance of Masks and Faces and the publication of Peg Woffington and Christie Johnstone in 1852. Like the mulberry, his genius was of slow development, and put forth blossoms and leaves together. Nearly all the other successful and contemporary writers of drama and fiction secured their public as comparatively young men. Dickens, Thackeray, Bulwer, Disraeli, and Ainsworth had secured their public while they were quite young men ; but Mr. Reade's success, when it came, was both durable and lucrative. In addition to the works just named, he made great hits with *White Lies*, *The Cloister and the Hearth*, *Hard Cash*, *Griffith Gaunt*, *Put Yourself in his Place*, and *A Terrible Temptation*. In some of these he incorporated with singular skill his views of certain social problems. Nothing is so horrible as a didactic play—nothing so 'altogether devilish' as a novel 'with a purpose ;' but Mr. Reade has known how to throw in social questions without letting audience or reader know that they are being instructed. In *Never too Late to Mend* he attacked the senseless folly of setting men to turn the crank ; and in his subsequent plays and novels pointed out the weakness of the lunacy laws ; the temptation offered by maritime insurance, since terribly realised ; and the iniquities of Trades Unions, such as that agrarian one now in full blast in Ireland. This practical side of his work is in some measure explained by the way in which it is done. It refers to current events, because the author is the most determined reader of newspapers and rummager of Blue books in London. There is no end to his reading, and especially of Blue-books.

In the course of one of his stories Mr. Reade thought fit to tell his readers, between the lines, how he did his work. He pictured a man who referred for everything to his 'Tizer,' a pet name for the *Morning Advertiser*, a newspaper remarkable for the variety of information which it contains. His imaginary personage thought everything worth knowing gravitated to the 'Tizer,' and would be found in its clearly-printed pages. Now Mr. Reade does not confine himself to the *Morning Advertiser*, but skims a vast amount of journalism. His method is exactly the opposite of that approved, if not practised, by Theophile Gautier and Jules Janin, who protested that the accumulation of facts paralysed the brain and annihilated the faculty of invention. Their plan was to distribute what my Lord Foppington called the 'sprouts' of their brain, while Mr. Reade's apparently is to converge human experience upon his. His shelves and bookcases of red deal are filled with almost innumerable volumes of newspaper and other cuttings and extracts, all duly classified and indexed. In this idea of classification Mr. Reade is akin to the Astronomer Royal, who under one heading has grouped evidences of superstition in which it would be almost impossible to believe without ocular demonstration. Mr Reade has gone on collecting and classifying until he has found it convenient to print a key to his curious collection. In his *Miscellanea Classificanda* one finds the most curious headings ; for instance, 'Kiss, Price of,' the same supported by a long list of the penalties and circumstances attending the capture of kiss from unwilling maid or matron. Under the heading Crushed Ribs—Madhouse,' is a number of cases by which it was once shown by Mr. Reade that a mad patient cannot break several ribs by a fall, unless something or somebody fall upon him. He succeeded in establishing that even if a man fall from a considerable height it is the bones of the limbs, and not the ribs, which are broken ; and that, therefore, if a patient died of broken ribs it was because his nurse or warder crushed them with his knees. His accumulation of evidence on this point is curiously complete. All this foundness for facts arises from a firmly grounded belief that similar effects, and that any incident drawn from actual history must be true, and may be repeated by nature to the great increase of the writer's reputation. In one instance this theory received singular confirmation. When it occurred to Mr. Reade to employ the incident of Sheffield inundation, he went to the spot, and, in the course of collecting all the evidence at hand, came on the fact that a man rode in front of the water down the valley. The water, albeit its speed appeared tremendous, went no faster than eighteen miles an hour, and the man, for the distance he went, could gallop at the rate of twenty. So he kept well ahead of the flood ; but it was always at his heels. Mr. Reade used the incident in the magnificent chapter in *Put Yourself in His Place*, and was much gratified to find that a year or two ago, when a similar reservoir burst in America, a horseman rode on ahead of the flood to warn the inhabitants naturally vary : but Mr. Reade's incident had recurred, and the fact made him—as an old student of Aristotle—very happy. On this and a thousand other subjects Mr. Reade is the most charming of conversationalists. There is not merely manner, but matter, in his stories and remarks. It is to be doubted, however, whether the system convergence or the 'Tizer' method has paid in the long-run. Its inventor, who is the most candid of men, admits that it has not answered 'proportionately' to the trouble and boredom it has caused. The experience has proved rather curious than valuable. It is the old story of the camel, and the way in which a Frenchman, an Englishman, and a German would write about that animal. As the celebrated Rigolboche is said by her biographer to have remarked, 'Everything depends on temperament.' To this it may be added that good horses run in all 'forms,' and that every good writer has his own way of doing his work.

A LONDON OPIUM DEN.

SOMEWHERE in the vicinity of the West India Docks there is a dark, narrow, purposeless sort of street, into which the stranger can only penetrate by accident, and whence he is not likely to find his way without assistance. It is chiefly frequented by the three classes of men whom one of Dickens's characters has broadly defined as, "Jacks, Chayneymen, and other knifers." Lascars wander about in groups of six or seven, and now and then some of them may be seen stepping in or out of a low doorway, above which there is a small rudely painted sign, bearing the legend, "Shy Lee's China's Home." These Lascars are dressed in garments of blue serge, with a red sash, and their swarthy brows are bound, turban-wise, with handkerchiefs of many colours. At Shy Lee's they board, lodge, gamble, smoke opium, and fight. As for Shy Lee himself, he is a small, decorous, smiling Chinaman, who bears himself with an elaborate and polished civility and treads with as much softness as if the rude flooring of his boarding-house were covered with carpets of three pile. When he is not smoking opium, which is his frequent indulgence, Shy Lee is standing behind a counter in the front room of his dwelling ; for he deals in clothing, blankets, tinned meats, tobacco, and most of those small luxuries with which an Asiatic sailor deems it expedient to provide himself when he is about to go down to the sea in ships. Behind his counter Shy Lee smokes a cigarette ; so do the other Chinamen who, in costumes imitated from those of the English sailor, silently glide from the shop to the kitchen, and from the kitchen upstairs. The stranger who is privileged to enter Shy Lee's China's Home" is, when he has been made quietly and unostentatiously welcome, left to wander about at his ease. The proprietor encumbers no one with offers of his services. His manners have the quality of repose somewhat in excess ; and he seems perpetually conscious that he is the exemplar of a superior civilization.

Although Shy Lee is both merchant and lodging-house keeper, his prosperity—and he is very prosperous—is founded on opium. Many times a day he may be seen slowly and carefully weighing out ounces of that commodity, as if it were gold-dust or diamonds. It is kept in tin canisters under the counter, and it is by no means pleasant-looking, for it has the colour and consistency of black treacle. Fourpence a pipe, or three shillings an ounce, is the price at which it is sold at "China's Home." A pipe will last for about twenty seconds, and an ounce is just sufficient to make a moderate smoker happy for a whole day. Neither Shy Lee nor any Chinaman will admit that opium sends him to sleep. "I no go to sleepee," he says, in his low, musical way, "I sometimes smokee and smokee till I no can sleepee. Then I walkee about, and then I smokee again." His grave, still manner suggests that he lives continually somewhere nearly midway between the world of reality and the land of dreams. Even while he is speaking he retires to a small dark room at the back of his shop, and sinks down, with his legs crossed, on a low bed. The appliances for opium-smoking are already there, just as he has left them some time before. They consist of a wooden tray, a lamp, a small receptacle for opium, a piece of strong wire, and a pipe. The latter is a cumbrous implement, somewhat resembling a flute, with a cup-shaped piece of wood fitted into the mouthpiece. The lamp is diminutive and is covered by a sort of inverted glass tumbler with a small round hole at the base. Resting his head on a pillar Shy Lee draws the tray towards him and begins to prepare his pipe. The process is long and tedious, but apparently productive of a deep and solemn delight. Shy Lee proceeds slowly, carefully, and with a solemn smile. A little of the opium is taken up on the end of the piece of wire and held over the lamp, where it half burns and half boils, as if it were resin. Then a little more of the opium is taken up and similarly treated. When it is burned sufficiently, he rolls it about on the bowl of his pipe, still attached to the wire, until it has been converted into a small cone. This he inserts into a perforation in the wooden cup already mentioned, withdraws the wire, and flattens the opium with his finger. He is now ready to smoke, and, holding the bowl of his pipe over the light of the lamp, he sucks at the mouthpiece with a vigour unknown to ordinary smokers, at the same time expelling the smoke through his nostrils. Twenty [illegible] same labour of preparation, with the same smile of grave enjoyment. As he consumes one little cone of opium after another a film comes over his eyes, and he stares with set features ; but he is still sufficiently conscious to be aware that some courtesy is demanded of him, and so he dreamily prepares another pipe and hands it to his guest.

The passage into which one descends on entering Shy Lee's doorway leads straight on to the kitchen, which is well arranged and clean, as is also the little shop over which Shy Lee himself presides. The remainder of the house, however, is ill-kept, barely furnished, and dirty. Not altogether without reason is it usually spoken of as "a den" Certainly there is more of the look of the wild beast than of the human being about the swart Lascars who glide up or down the dark staircase. Through a closed door on the landing there comes the sound of loud voices and the ringing of coin. "Nobody must go in there," explains a Chinaman, who speaks capital English ; "they are gambling. They believe that it brings bad luck to look on. It is, you know, not for shillings or half-crowns. It is for £1, £2, £5. You go in ; somebody loses ; then he is angry ; he flies at you ; and then——" A glance round at the occupants of the neighbouring rooms sufficiently explains the significant "then." Yet of all the rooms in Shy Lee's "China's Home" this Bluebeard's closet had incomparably the most fascination. It was interesting even when, some time later, it was left empty. At one end stands a tall arm-chair, the seat of the president, in the centre an oblong table on which the money is staked. The rules, written boldly in Chinese, are posted on the wall. There is a small, baize-covered table in a corner, and underneath what our Chinaman points out as a god. This remarkable deity is a flower-pot filled with sand, in which are planted sundry chips of wood and pieces of coral. In a glass tumbler of oil placed in front of the joss a light is kept continually burning, after the manner of the Jews. With quite singular impartiality Shy Lee sets aside the same room for gambling and for prayer, and wisely leaves his customers alone, whether they incline to worship or to fight.

There are four opium dens in the East-end of London—two on a large and two on a small scale. This of Shy Lee's is one of the largest. On a festival such as the celebration of a new year, it is packed so full of Chinamen—all smoking opium and all in a state bordering on the nude—that it looks like a Black Hole into which has been cast a crowd of helpless and half-unconscious prisoners. Even in the least busy of seasons there is none too much accommodation, and two rooms are made out of one by the simple expedient of running up a partition. Shy Lee has two modes of furnishing In some of his rooms he has two or three small beds, but in others he has merely erected wooden bunks against the walls, so that even when they are on shore his customers experience something of the inconvenience of living between-decks. On each of the beds, his legs huddled under him, his head sunk into a pillow, a Chinaman sits moulding opium into small cones, or dreaming with open eyes, or sucking heavily at a huge pipe. In each of the bunk, their faces lit by the one small lamp which is placed between them, is a group of Lascars lying full length, and smoking, each in his turn, from the same clumsy, flute-like implement. Some of them are in a kind of stupor, some are tending that way, and some converse listlessly in Bengalese. The look of the wild beast seems to become more pronounced than ever as they lie thus, with the feeble light of the lamp falling in patches on their dark faces. This is their way of retiring to rest. There is no trouble of undressing, nor, if they undressed, would they have any clothes to cover them. Shy Lee only provides one kind of comfort, and it is dispensed in ounces from the tin canister under his counter.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

THE FUTURE IN EGYPT.

THE Paris correspondent the *Stanadard* [illegible] graphed on August 23 :—

Speculations are already indulged in [illegible] final settlement to be made when vict[illegible] gland shall reappear before Europe[illegible] *Neuvieme Siecle* asks :—'Will Rus[illegible] strong enough to tear England's [illegible] grasp, as England did that of Russ[illegible] That for the most part rests wi[illegible] England is not of those who read[illegible] been once taken. Long before [illegible] *possidents* was accepted as [illegible] gland regularly acted upon [illegible] the settling comes what will [illegible] Greece, or Turkey do ? Wh[illegible] she be capable of giving eff[illegible] even know what her [illegible]

The *Journal des Deba*[illegible] vinced that they (the Engl[illegible] all the more generous towa[illegible] cert, inasmuch as it was we[illegible] a demonstration of its impor[illegible] definitely occupy Egypt ; they [illegible] been said, a province of a B[illegible] will content themselves with [illegible] authority of the Khedive ; they [illegible] vite us to exert again with them [illegible] control, and they will make no di[illegible] ing the suzerain rights of the P[illegible] but it will be virtually underst[illegible] that this suzerainty will be nomina[illegible] actual sovereignity—that which is f[illegible] right, but on facts—will henceforth [illegible] land. Let us not deceive oursel[illegible] Sultan nor the other Powers will [illegible] the situation which they forme[illegible]

As an argument against [illegible] propriation of Egypt by the [illegible] drawn here to the commerc[illegible] country during the last s[illegible] the latest statements f[illegible] authorities. These sho[illegible] half of the trade of th[illegible] the English, Austria[illegible] have atleast the [illegible] Germany in partic[illegible] creased in recent y[illegible] teen millions of p[illegible] millions, and amo[illegible] importations fr[illegible]

CETEWAYO ON DRINK.

A DEPUTATION was received on Aug. 21 by Cetewayo at his residence in Melbury-road from the National Temperance League. The object of the deputation, which comprised Mr. John Taylor (chairman of the committee), Mr. Froome Talfourd, Mr. R. P. Edwards, the Hon. Conrad Dillon, Mr. Thomas Hudson, and Mr. Rae (secretary), was to urge upon the King the desirability of discouraging the use of spirits in Zululand. The King was as usual accompanied by his cousin Ngcongewana, and the chiefs Ungobazana and Umkosana, Mr. Shepstone and Mr. Finney also being present, the latter gentleman acting as interpreter, in consequence of Mr. Dunn being indisposed. A formal introduction having taken place, Mr. Taylor addressed his Majesty. Several handsomely bound volumes of temperance periodicals were then handed to the King, which he accepted with a smile. Mr. Hudson remarked to Mr. Finney that he made an observation the other day to the effect that the Zulus did not drink spirit, but a beer which they brewed themselves.

Mr. Finney : That is so. The Beer they drink is of native brewing ; they do not import any.

Mr. Hudson added that the deputation felt anxious as to the nature of the trade that was likely to develop between their own country and Zululand.

Mr. Finney : I may explain further that the Zulus are a most abstemious people. They do not as a race indulge in intoxicants. They drink their own native beer, which is a very harmless beverage, and on which it is next to impossible for them to get tipsy. Whisky drinking is almost entirely prohibited.

Mr. Edwards inquired if there was any truth in the story that on one occasion, when a native was building one of the King's huts, some spirit was given to him with intoxicating results, rendering him incapable of doing some work which the King required ; and that Cetewayo, on assertaining the cause of his inability, forgave him.

Mr. Finney : That is a characteristic of the King. It is not the only case ; he has forgiven by many thousands. In answer to a further question, Mr. Finney said he did not mean thousands of cases of drunkenness, but other offences.

The King, who had throughout been listening attentively to the speakers, now replied in the Zulu tongue. His remarks, as interpreted by Mr. Finney, were to the following effect :—I scarcely know, gentlemen, what reply to give to the deputation. I can only say that, as a nation, my people, so to speak, are abstainers. At all events, they do not partake, or are not accustomed to partake, as a race, of spirituous liquors. The beer which we use is food, for it is like gruel; but the others—your spirits and intoxicants—they are death. It may be interesting to the gentlemen of the deputation to know that there was an order or proclamation issued by me that spirits were not to be introduced into or allowed to enter my country. That proclamation will certainly be renewed on my restoration, but I think the right place where to shut the door is the side from whence the spirits are coming and are to come. It is no good my shutting the door on my side, for I have no distilleriers ; but I think the proper way would be for the Natal Government to assist me by placing restrictions upon the introduction of spirituous liquors into my country, as it is perfectly possible for the border people to transgress or disregard the law, and get hold of spirits. I am far in the country and may not know of this, and really the proper places for these restrictions to be enforced are the boundaries of my territory.

Mr. Taylor : We feel that we should agitate, with a view to bringing our own Government to assist the King in every possible way in preventing spirits from being imported into the country. We quite feel that whatever he may do, if those living on the borders are unrestricted it will not prevent spirits from being taken into Zululand.

Cetewayo : I wish to say this. There may have been individual cases where people became possessed of small quantities of spirits ; but so stern was the order that it should not be allowed to enter the country that any little liquor that was supplied was done so sub rosa and illicitly. It has come to my hearing that since I have been in captivity there have been certain stores set up in the country in which more or less liquor has found sale. That is hearsay, and I cannot say it is true from personal knowledge.

Ngcongewana, the King's cousin, who had been an attentive listener to what was passing, here remarked, with considerable emphasis, "spirit kills the land. In doing this we ought to have assistance, and should not be left to fight the question entirely by ourselves."

Mr. Taylor (to Mr. Finney): Will you assure the King that it was just the possibility that we might be able to render assistance in that way that induced us to seek an audience here ?

The King : That is the truth. Where the use of stimulants, or grog as I call it, becomes general in the land that land must die, must be destroyed. It must be fatal to that land. It is the use of grog that brings all the troubles and sins upon the land that we can imagine—theft, adultery, and all manner of evil—and no land can stand the people of which are addicted to partaking of spirituous liquors to any extent.

Mr. Taylor here intimated to the King that several members of the deputation, including himself, had been total abstainers for over forty years.

Cetewayo : Bring barrels of rum into the land and [illegible] the people of their bread.

Mr. Ewards : We hope your Majesty will live long to reign over a happy and united people.

Cetewayo : My kingdom will be re-united and stand as long as England helps me to prop it up.

CITY DRINKING.

[illegible] man that "the growing habit with young me[illegible] of taking nips of brandy" and glasses of "Irish" a[illegible] all hours of the day is becoming a serious evil. The practice of taking a glass whenever one meets a friend or acquaintance is, it is added, but too common, and in the City it often means half a dozen or more visits to the "shades" before luncheon. We hope our contemporary is wrongly informed. Certainly a more shady habit than that he describes could not be conceived. We are informed differently, and told that there is a marked tendency in the City for young men to take food, milk, or coffee, or sandwich, and not "nips ;" further that he [illegible] is far more care in this matter in the City of London than in any other great city, as, for example, Liverpool, Manchester, or Newcastle, where casual and commercial drinking, as it may be called, is carried on with far less regard to consequences. Whether our information is right or that of our contemporary's, it cannot be too plainly known that medical authorities are absolutely unanimous in the opinion that "nips" of spirits and odd glasses of wine and beer taken casually, without food, are an unmixed evil that every sensible man should discourage. There may be differences of opinion as to the amount of diluted alcohol at meals which is consistent with health and longevity, though even here there is a growing conviction that the quantity is a very moderate one, but alcohol in the empty stomach of a City man, with little fresh air or exercise to burn it off, is sheer harm, injuring the fine textures of the stomach and the neighbouring liver, and demoralising every function, from that of the brain to that of the kidney. No mixture of "bitters" makes this truth any sweeter or this habit less immoral. If teetotalers were less transcendental they might do immense good by forming a society, the members of which should drink no alcohol but at meals. Meantime, a word to the wise is enough ; and no wise young man will continue a practice so unsanctioned by science and by religion.—*The Lancet*.

THE EGYPTIAN TASK.

THE following estimate of the difficulties in the way of the British forces in Egypt may be read now as an unintentional compliment, seeing that what other Empires could not accomplish without extraordinary efforts England has achieved [illegible] marvellous ease. The extract is from the [illegible] Berne :—

The English army has a very diffic[illegible] before it in Egypt. Insurrectionar[illegible] uncertain. Let the reader think of t[illegible] against the French Republic ; rem[illegible] years' war Napoleon I. had to [illegible] Spanish people, whom he cou[illegible] spite of his immense power, [illegible] military genius ; let him re[illegible] what heavy sacrifices in [illegible] under Louis Philippe [illegible] succeeded in pacifying [illegible] recent examples. A[illegible] men for the occupat[illegible] and spend as many [illegible] dispatched to sup[illegible] In both cases A[illegible] armed, badly [illegible] England has [illegible] events mo[illegible] ples of m[illegible] under t[illegible] popul[illegible] of t[illegible] the [illegible]

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 15.

The holidays may be said to have actually begun to-day, a considerable number of people having already left town, and this, combined with the absence of European telegrams and numerous other causes of restricted operations, has left us to-day quiet in the extreme.

The only public commercial telegram received since yesterday up to the time of writing is the result of the biddings for Council drafts in London on Wednesday. Of the 25 lakhs offered, only Rs. 2,20,000 found buyers at 1s. 8d. per rupee, showing a material decline in the request for remittance to this side at that level. Cheaper means of transferring money, moreover, are evidently available in the shape of the precious metals, shipments by steamer being reported of £70,000 for Bombay and £10,000 for Calcutta in Silver, and £10,000 for Bombay in Gold.

It is thus very evident that the natural value of the rupee at the moment, as regulated by trade, is materially below 1s. 8d., and although Government by adhering to that level for their Council drawings may maintain about the current figure, it is manifest that the eventual average must come to pretty much the same thing as if they met the market from time to time. We do not object to the course Government are pursuing, on the contrary, we think that, so far as mercantile people are concerned, the maintenance of something like a settled level is a material advantage, but whether the average price obtained for Council drafts is really enhanced is another matter, and one quite open to argument. To our thinking an undeclared minimum would probably produce a better result in the long run, but the benefit would of course have to be bought at the expense of a more rapidly fluctuating rate.

Exchange to-day has again ruled very quiet. With the exception of some telegraphic transfer done for October-November delivery transactions have been insignificant, and rates are about the same save for a partial decline of 1-32d. in Bank paper. We quote for ready bills :—

Bank Bills on demand ......1s. 7 31-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ......1s. 7 15-16d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight......1s. 8 5-32d. ,,
Credits 3 ,, ,, ...1s. 8 9-32d. ,,
Francs 3 ,, ,, ...2·14½ ,,

On Calcutta demand drafts are ⅛ per cent. premium, 60 days' sight 7-16 discount.

Government Paper is firm at Rs. 100⅞ for Fours and Rs. 107 3-16 for Fours-and-a-half, but there is no business of any importance passing.

The Share Market is steady, but not active. In Banks there is no change. Press Companies are firm with an advance of Rs. 12½ in Berars ; Rs. 7½ in Mofussils, and Rs. 2½ in New Indian. For Spinning and Weaving Companies the demand is not active, but where any change has taken place it has been an improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. Treacher and Company, Limited, are Rs. 5 higher at Rs. 950.

In Cotton we have not heard of any business of importance for export. Prices tend easier, but the limited and inferior quality of the available supplies, restricts operations.

Seeds.—For Linseed there is a small inquiry at Rs. 5-10, and for Rapeseed at Rs. 6-9 per cwt., the rise in rates being due to lower freights coupled with short supplies.

Wheat is comparatively firm and in some cases As. 8 per khandy dearer, but the stock is very limited and not likely to increase until the railways are working more freely and at lower rates of carriage.

Freights continue very depressed. The s. s. Khairos has been fixed for Liverpool *via* Jaddah at 20s. for Wheat and 22s. 6d. for Measurement, but even at such low figures as these there is astonishingly little cargo offering. Outside ports are quite neglected and charterers decline to operate forward on almost any terms.

Piece-goods are steady, but that is the best that can be said, as the demand is now restricted by the break in railway communication.

Coals keep dull, but first sellers are now declining to quote for future shipment.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Charles Worsley, Captain Mongon, will [illegible] day for Chittagong in ballast.

[illegible] N. Co.'s steamer Ellora, 1,513 tons, [illegible] iled yesterday, for Coast and [illegible] and the following pas- [illegible] shford and Euro- [illegible] Rebeiro, Mr. [illegible]

Captain [illegible] from London [illegible] the following cargo [illegible] whisky, 3 packages [illegible] cases toys, 28 packages ink, [illegible] sherry, 5 kegs nails, 75 cases geneva, [illegible] colours and paints 113 packages papers, 360 [illegible] matches, 4 cases gold thread, 18 packages lamps, 47 cases medicines, 211 barrels beer, 7 packages varnish, 7 packages spelter sheets, 640 boxes candles, 4 cases gin, 10 cases cards, 8 cases fruit-salt, 22 cases wine, 25 cases brass, 17 cases confectionery, 19 cases boots, 5 cases cochineal, 22 packages piece-goods, 19 packages glassware, 10 packages stationery, 65 boxes soap, 1,897 cases provisions, 111 cases cologne, 67 drums oil, 10 cases portwine, 10 packages coal tar, 3 boxes silver coins, 3 cases glass, 38 barrels clay, 10 cases champagne, 16,523 bars iron, 9 carriages, 1,950 bundles nail rod iron, 90 plates iron, 982 pieces timber, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	From
15	Agra (s)	Smith	London, Aug. 3.
	Clan Stuart (s)	Casement ...	Cape Town, Aug. 5.
	Malda (s)	Brown	Suez, Sept. 1.
	Henry Balkow (s).	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Chilka (s)	... ...	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessels	Commander.	Destination.
15	Bengal (s)	Ray	Jeddah.
	Ellora (s)	Stuart	Calcutta.

The ship Charles Worsley, Morgan, to Chittagong, obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.
11 Cherwell..............Nicholson ...N. Wales, June 1,
Combermere ......McKay ......Cardiff, June 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept. 11.—Steamers Scindia and Vesta. Ships Tintern Abbey, Windsor Park, and Baron Aberdare. Barque Penseur.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—September 13.

[illegible]ers, Major, 10th Bombay N. I., from leave, Poona.

DEPARTURES.—September 15.

[illegible] Captain, 1st Infantry H. C., from leave, [illegible]ur.

[illegible] Major, from leave, to Madras.

[illegible]UNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

[illegible]ENTAL ORDERS

[illegible]V. S. Hewett, B. V. R. C.,

[illegible] September 16.

[illegible]aving joined are taken [illegible]s from this date and [illegible] Vol. J. Halpin and [illegible]

[illegible]ranted 3 months, [illegible]nt.

[illegible]eave from 19th [illegible] to proceed to [illegible]sion to take [illegible]

[illegible]OOT,

[illegible] R. C.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with William Lambert on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.*.* "AGENTS WANTED."

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AND
OPTICIANS TO THE
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REGISTERED PROPRIETORS OF THE
METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES
and the
LUCULENT GLARE PROTECTORS.
FOR the convenience of Mofussil residents, who are unable to visit us, we will, on application, forward a set of our patent Metrical Test Glasses for self-fitting. Applicants must give a Bombay reference, or forward a deposit of Rs. 10, which will be refunded on the return of the Test Glasses.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.............. Sept. 20th, 6h. 19·2m. p.m.
Full Moon .... ,, 27th, 10h. 1·2m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
Sept.				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 16	....	5 49	6 1	1 7m 0 58 a	6 39m 6 52 a
Sun. 17	15th Sunday after Trinity.	5 49	6 0	1 41m 1 25 a	7 7m 7 22 a
Mon. 18	....	5 50	5 59	2 17m 1 56 a	7 41m 7 57 a
Tu. 19	English Mail expected.	5 50	5 58	2 57m 2 35 a	8 23m 8 43 a
Wed 20	....	5 50	5 57	3 53m 3 24 a	9 20m 9 52 a
Thr. 21	....	5 50	5 56	5 8m 4 47 a	11 2m 11 18 a
Fri. 22	....	5 50	5 55	6 32m 6 27 a	0 52 a —
Sat. 23	....	5 50	5 54	7 46m 7 58 a	0 55m 2 1 a

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"An Old Passholder" should complain to the Traffic Manager.

T. H. Roberts.—The letter has been forwarded to the Manager of the Company, who will, no doubt, give attention to what is useful in the suggestions made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAMPTON—August 25, at Bhosawul, of aneurism, Mr. William Hampton, Boiler-maker Foreman, aged 41. Friends please accept intimation.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

TEMPLE—September 11, at Tirputtee station, Madras Railway, suddenly, Emily, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Temple, Meywar Bheel Corps, aged 41 years.

The Bombay Gazette

[illegible]

[illegible] Kotal which Reuter sends us will [illegible] the keenest interest. The vic[illegible] plete, and to all appearance [illegible] paign and the war. Arabi [illegible] be surprised in his camp [illegible] preparations for the defence of [illegible] naturally strong was carried almost at a rush. The attack commenced before daybreak on Wednesday last, and all the entrenchments were carried by the bayonet in the cool of the morning. Sir Garnet Wolseley states that it was resolved to make the attack under cover of darkness to avoid the heavy loss which would have been inevitable in daylight. The enemy had 20,000 regulars, of whom 2,500 were cavalry, seventy guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars. The attacking force was far inferior in numerical strength, there being 11,000 infantry, 2,000 cavalry, and sixty guns. The extension works were apparently stormed at the first onset, the different regiments vying with each other as to which should be the first to enter the enemy's position, and "all went straight for it." The Highland Brigade bore the brunt of the fighting, and the Royal Irish greatly distinguished themselves. The enemy fled, abandoning their works, their camps and a large number—40 ?—of their seventy guns. As they appear to have been able to carry off a number of guns, the overthrow was perhaps not altogether so overwhelming as the earlier accounts indicated. Nevertheless, when our cavalry followed, the fugitives threw away their arms and fled northward into the desert. Arabi escaped on horseback. It is to be regretted that he was not captured, for that would have crowned the morning's work and ended the whole business at once.

The Indian Contingent fought well, and lost heavily. After storming the position on the enemy's right, General Macpherson made a forced march and arrived at Zagazig a little after four o'clock in the afternoon. The town was occupied without a blow, the population, which is 38,000 in number, being "submissive ;" it was no doubt cowed by the result of the battle and the prompt appearance in its midst of the swarthy Indian troops. Five railway trains with their locomotives were seized, and will be of great use, as the railway between Tel-el-Kebir and Zagazig is intact. The Highland Brigade was to have followed the same evening, so that Zagazig is now as securely held as was Kassassin before the advance on Tel-el-Kebir. The cavalry were sent to Belbeis, a railway station on a loop line some thirteen miles south of Zagazig. When that point is occupied there will be direct railway communication with Suez eastward, and an advance along the railway to Kalyub, some twenty-five miles [illegible]ther, will bring our troops within ten miles [of] Cairo. Meanwhile from Zagazig there is a [illegible] Benha twenty-three miles to the south-[illegible] point on the main line between Cairo [illegible]ndria, where our force can cut the [illegible]mmunications and threaten the rear [illegible]'s lines at Kafr-ed-Dowar. The [illegible]ter place is now the only orga-[illegible]ble for resistance, and its posi-[illegible]dered well-nigh desperate by [illegible]llapse at Tel-el-Kebir. It [illegible]e since by a French cor-[illegible]s camp at Kafr-ed-Dowar [illegible]er's intention not to retire [illegible] draw off his troops into [illegible]e would be tolerably secure [illegible] might organise further [illegible] route which he was to take [illegible]ail, and it involved a ten days' [illegible] the desert. This plan was [illegible] Arabi expected to be attacked [illegible] of Aboukir. He may not find [illegible]ffect a movement of the kind [illegible] Garnet Wolseley master of the [illegible] Egyptian railway system at [illegible]des, the demoralisation of the [illegible]nder them very unwilling to [illegible]eroic resolution on the part [illegible]edited leader. Sir Garnet [illegible]kely to leave him or [illegible] their minds as to the [illegible]e will occupy every [illegible]ovements of the [illegible] quite on the cards [illegible]e will imitate the behaviour of the Governor of Zagazig and "come in." The non-official accounts state that 2,000 of the Egyptians were killed in battle, and three thousand made prisoners during the pursuit. Of those that fled into the desert, many will doubtless perish, and of the rest a large proportion will, as a matter of course, return to their homes. The only disquieting item in the news published this morning is that which mentions that the Freshwater Canal has been cut in several places. This may possibly indicate a design on the part of the enemy to break down the banks of the canals generally, so as to impede the movements of our troops. Still such a policy, even if fully carried out, cannot now have the embarrassing consequences for Sir Garnet Wolseley which it would undoubtedly have had if the army lately entrenched at Tel-el-Kebir were still in existence. Fortune smiles upon our arms ; the fickle goddess could not well perhaps have done otherwise under the circumstances.

Mr. Justice Bayley had before him on Wednesday, at the Criminal Sessions, a case in which some parties were charged with having attempted to rid themselves of obnoxious matrimonial ties by the drastic agency of white arsenic. The accused were acquitted, not because no crime had been committed, but because, as it appears, the jury accepted the contention of the defence that the culprits were merely acting as the tools of the wife of the prosecutor. The murderous attempt failed, and it may serve as an encouragement to the cultivation of generous instincts in the human breast to know that the intended victim escaped his doom in consequence of sharing the poisoned cakes, with which he had been presented, among his companions. In the course of his summing up the judge took occasion to remark that "attempts on the part of dissatisfied wives to get rid of their husbands were not uncommon in this country." The uncomfortable statement is probably justified by fact. Whether the *force majeure* be unwarrantably exercised in the State or the family, the weaker party is pretty certain to find some means of revenging the oppression. In the same court, on the previous day an attempt was made by a bigamist in the third degree to convict his unfortunate first wife of bigamy when she had fled from his neglect and injustice. Happily the prosecution failed, but it needs no stretch of memory to recall instances in which similar discreditable methods of oppression have been completely successful. When marriage laws are shamefully unequal, it is only natural that the party upon whom the burden of the inequality falls should endeavour to rectify the balance by unlawful expedients. Marital despotism, like all other species of despotism, is susceptible of being tempered by assassination ; and that such reprehensible methods of alleviating tyranny should be employed is not so much the blame of the ill-used creatures who resort to them as of those who maintain the unequal laws. Our observations, it is fair to say, are applicable to the general remark of Mr. Justice Bayley rather than to the case of Rosie Pereira. This lady desired to get rid of her husband—not on account of any faults of his own, but because he had been smitten with leprosy and separated from her for seventeen years. The calamity which befel the husband did not supply that almost reasonable excuse for getting rid of him that might be found in capricious tyranny. But in all probability the use of white arsenic as a means of divorce was made familiar to the minds of Rosie and her admirer by reason of its prevalence among the too numerous dissatisfied wives in India ; and for this prevalence of murderous instincts among the female population the unequal pressure of the responsibilities attendant upon marriage is wholly responsible.

The effective remedy for unhappy marriage to which we have referred is by no means exclusively employed in India. With the gradual elevation of women to the social status of man, accomplished by Western civilization [illegible]sions for homicide in the household are [illegible]uent. In the West, as in the East, how[illegible] remedy of the ill-treated wife was [illegible] the same. European ladies have poison[illegible] [w]ith the skill of a Locusta or a Borgia and during the seventeenth century [illegible]g wives in Italy, who felt them[illegible]es aggrieved, drew plentifully, from [illegible] traditional source in the tomb of St. Nicholas, of that deadly *aqua tofana* which was supposed to be peculiarly efficacious in disposing of troublesome husbands. But one need not go back to the days of Tofania, or even de Brinvilliers, for instances of women's singular efficiency in the art of poisoning. This week's mail brings us intelligence of the arrest of an old gipsy woman in the village of Melenecz in Hungary on a charge of aiding upwards of one hundred women in poisoning their husbands. The terrible operations of the gipsy, we are told—with some reason, judging by the results—"prospered amazingly for two years." For fees averaging from fifty to one hundred florins apiece she disposed of all the disagreeable husbands of the locality, and it is hinted that she was not unwilling to give a disappointed young lady the opportunity of punishing her recreant lover. The poison compounded by Thekla Popov (for so the wretch is named) was peculiarly insidious in its effects, for though the stomachs of the victims were in some cases eaten away, there were, at death, no symptoms of poisoning. The drugs acted so slowly, it is said, that no suspicion was aroused, and "the trade," to all appearance, might have gone on indefinitely had not the woman's daughter betrayed her. Judicial investigation may possibly show that the charges against old Popov have been grossly exaggerated, but the case, as it now stands, appears one of the most remarkable of its kind. The causes for such an unsparing destruction of husbands have yet to be explained. Wives do not poison their husbands in pure wantonness ; and if Popov is not grossly slandered, her crimes betray something radically wrong in the social life of Hungary.

It is difficult to believe that poisoning on such a scale could be carried on in India undetected, but the statement of Mr. Justice Bayley, founded no doubt on judicial experience, supplies a strong practical argument in favour of rectifying the gross inequalities which we have ourselves introduced into the marriage laws of India. On a previous occasion, when commenting on an unreasonable sentence passed at last sessions on a woman convicted of the so-called "crime" of bigamy, we pointed out how the injustice of the indigenous law towards wives had been supplemented in its rigour by the application to Indian women of an English law wholly unsuitable to the conditions of native society. All bigamy cases in India possess leading features strikingly similar. There is a second or a third wife introduced into the household, followed by the ill-usage and expulsion of the first wife. Long afterwards a charge of bigamy is trumped up. Perhaps the woman is technically guilty of breaking a law which is as incomprehensible to her as it no doubt is to her prosecuting husband, though for the time being it suits his ends to invoke it. In almost every case the woman is morally innocent of any crime, and it is left for a discriminating judge to mitigate the injustice inflicted by imprudent legislators. This check has proved insufficient. Sometimes the accused is fortunate, as was the woman Bheema on Tuesday, and is acquitted ; but it is just as likely that judge and jury will take another view, as was the case with the unlucky creature tried before Mr. Justice Latham a few months ago. In summing up the case of Bheema, Mr. Justice Bayley humanely invited the jury to believe that the prisoner, "whatever her attractions might once have been, was not so good-looking now, and was, as a matter of course, pushed out of the way by the younger wives." This, we venture to believe, is the origin of nearly every case of "bigamy" which comes before the courts in India, and is also the cause of the homicides which are, according to general belief, exceedingly common in the Indian family. It is perfectly wellknown that whenever a husband gets tired of his wife, he introduces another, and, with or without the assistance of the new comer, first beats and then turns out the old mistress. If the discarded wife be of an undommonly virtuous frame of mind, she returns again and begs re-admission, which, if obtained, must be unmitigated slavery. In other cases she endeavours to live by her labour, eventually forms a liaison of some sort, and perhaps turns up as a "bigamist" in some criminal court, where she may, like the unfortunate woman Baghee, be sentenced to a lengthy term of rigorous imprisonment. Under such circumstances, is it singular that a sanguinary method of retaliation, begotten of centuries of oppression, should be continued in what is charitably believed (as probably all ages have been in their respective times) to be an enlightened age ? Can we be surprised that a wife, whose charms are sensibly fading, and who sees the affections of her husband passing from her, should, with the ideas on this subject which an Indian woman may naturally be supposed to possess, seek even by criminal means to avert the wretched fate of a discarded spouse ? Possibly the evil habits of ages may not be uprooted in an instant. But if the causes of such deplorable crimes are not capable of immediate eradication at our hands, so far from adding to their number, we ought to do our best to limit them, and discourage the conviction, which must, in some form, be ever present in the mind of the Indian woman, that only the "wild justice of revenge" can protect her from the hardships of an unjust man-made law.

The *Indian Daily News*, quoting our remark about the frequent changes in the Government regulations for the pilgrim traffic being unnecessarily annoying to steamship owners, remarks :—"We do not see why pilgrims leaving India by sea should not be brought under a modification of the rules applying to vessels carrying emigrants. This, we believe, would cover the whole ground, and would be a step in the interests of the pilgrims without being burdensome to shipowners. The duty of the Government seems to us to be equal in either case, and the fact that a man is in one case a pilgrim, and in the other an emigrant labourer, seems to us to have no bearing upon the question of his claim to be considered, looked after, and protected by the Government. It is to be hoped that this matter will attract attention, and be placed upon a commonsense and regular footing without further delay." The suggestions of our contemporary are good so far as they go, but unfortunately they do not cover the whole of the difficulty. The regulations respecting the emigrant are equally stringent at both ends of the journey, and he is the object of solicitude both in his old and his new country. The former is glad to assist in the departure of her surplus population, and the latter to welcome the labour of which she stands in need. The pilgrim of the East would often be glad to be let alone ; for neglect is better than the hostility and exactions which meet him at the end of his voyage. The Government here, no doubt, ensure healthy, and reasonably comfortable, accommodation on boardship, and our complaint was that their regulations were sometimes unnecessarily strict, and that the despatch of pilgrims was entrusted to officers of the Preventive Service who had no interest in the work, and who, moreover, were unqualified to superintend it. Granted that the Government establish an efficient system of supervision at Bombay, a minor evil will merely be removed, so long as the regulations for the reception of pilgrims in Arabia remain as they are. The Government are naturally chary about undertaking the management of great annual excursion parties to Mecca. If the pilgrim route lay entirely within its own territory the difficulty would be non-existent ; but even in Europe the British Foreign Office has formally notified that it will be in no way responsible, neither as regards protection nor ransom, for persons who wilfully travel in dangerous regions. If a Mahomedan Association were to take the pilgrim traffic in hand, the Government might aid it in India and Jeddah, and back it up at Constantinople more effectually perhaps than if they had the direct control of the pilgrims. If the Mussulman community persist in declining to recognise their duty towards their co-religionists, the Government must do what they can ; but, however willing they may be, the organisation must be much less perfect than if it were under voluntary management with State patronage.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

MONEY MARKET.

Speculation as to the prospects of the Money Market are freely indulged in, and there are prophets who anticipate an exceptionally high value of money for this autumn. These prophecies are based on fine crops in America, of which a considerable quantity will find its way to Europe and will have to be paid for ; on the increased favour with which American securities are again looked upon in English markets ; and on the prospects of a general boom which is anticipated in the United States. That these circumstances will closely affect the value of money here cannot be denied. At the same time, we can hardly hold with those who consider a further rise in the bank rate already a foregone conclusion. It is hardly possible that the full effect of the higher rate could be felt within the week, yet we have already the commencement of a reflux of gold from the Continent. Why certain financial writers should consider these solely the result of "the circuitous return of travellers' spendings abroad" does not appear to be clear. The war demands are also pointed to as a probable reason for dearer money, but matters at the front point to a prompt collapse of Arabi and his followers, so that too much importance must not be attached to this item.

In the meanwhile the Paris exchange is higher at 25·23, and it is understood that no further pressure on account of the requirements of the Italian loan will be likely. Without therefore denying that probably later on in the year the bank rate may have to be raised to 5 per cent., we may confidently predict that no exceptionally high rate will be required. There is no indication of any distrust ; while on the contrary, the autumn trade promises to be exceptionally profitable. In connection with a prosperous trade and a considerable home crop movement money will of course be wanted, but there is every prospect that it will be forthcoming at a proportionally reasonable rate.

The rate of discount for three months' bills is 3⅞ per cent., four months' 3 13-16, and six months' 3⅝ to 4 per cent. Short money commands 3½ per cent.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ended Wednesday, August 23, compared with that for the previous week, shows the following changes :—

Circulation issue.....	£36,697,150	Increase	£77,255
Circulation active	26,465,930	Decrease	373,300
Public Deposits.................	4,356,287	Increase	481,647
Other Deposits	24,137,634	Increase	36,795
Government Securities in banking department	12,751,602	No change.	
Other Securities in banking department.....	22,898,841	Increase	114,784
Coin and bullion in both departments.....	21,814,050	Increase	33,627
Seven-day and other bills....	236,575	Decrease	1,549
The rest	3,465,067	Increase	4,818
Notes in reserve	10,231,220	Increase	450,555
Total reserve (notes and coin) in banking dept.........	11,098,120	Increase	406,927

It is evident from these figures that the Directors have not considered it necessary to further borrow on stock, and that they feel assured of their ability to keep the market up close to the bank rate, as otherwise the Government Securities would have been reduced. The proportion of reserve to liabilities has risen ⅜ to 38⅝ per cent., which increase is almost entirely due to the reduction of the note circulation. The stock of bullion is a trifle greater than a week ago.

To-day £15,000 in Gold were bought by the Bank of England, £20,000 were sent in from Paris, and £45,000 were withdrawn for the Continent. With regard to the Bullion Market, the only demand for bar gold for export during the week has been for India, the steamer which left yesterday taking £51,000 to Bombay. There have been withdrawals of sovereigns to the extent of £80,000 from the bank, and these have been sent chiefly to Malta and Egypt, in payment of the troops. Gold coin from the Continent is finding its way here in small amounts, the total purchased by the bank since my last being £51,000. The P. and O. steamer has brought £22,990 from Australia.

Silver.—An order for Spain caused a further improvement in price, and some transactions were entered into at 52 to 52 1-16 per oz. There are now no further demands on Continental account, but the price remains the same. The Valparaiso brought £44,000 from Chili, and the Celtic £50,000 from New York ; total, £94,000. Mexican dollars remain as last quoted, 50⅝ per oz. There are no arrivals to report.

Exchange.—There was again a strong inquiry on Wednesday for the India Council Bills. The amounts allotted were as follows :—On Calcutta Rs. 20,97,000, on Bombay Rs. 3,61,000, on Madras Rs. 42,000, average 1s. 8d. Applications at the official minimum of 1s. 8d. per rupee receive about 8 per cent. Tenders for 25 lakhs of rupees of these bills will be received on 30th inst. The latest quotations for exchange from the East are for telegraphic transfers from Bombay 1s. 8d., from Calcutta 1s. 8d. 1-32 per rupee. For bank bills at four months' sight from Hongkong 3-9 ⅝ per dollar, and from Shanghai 5-2⅝ per tael. Four-and-a-half per cent. Rupee Paper 89¼, four per cent. Rupee Paper 83¾ to ⅞.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Prominent attention is still directed to events in Egypt and their probable influence on Egyptian and Turkish bonds. It appears, however, now to be quite certain that no European complications will arise from the Egyptian question, while events at the front point to a short campaign only. Under these circumstances, and with the prospects of a boom in the United States, whence reports of exceptional prosperity are reaching us, combined with an average crop at home, prospects in the Stock Exchange must be considered favourable. The already considerable recovery in Egyptian stocks—Unified at 62 against 52¾ on July 22—will doubtless make further gradual progress ; while the same may be expected in Turkish. Peruvian appear to be gaining in strength, while there is no special feature in other foreign stocks. American Railways have been in favour lately, and it must be admitted that in the face of the large crop movement to be expected they are in an excellent position. Prices of these securities have recovered about 15 to 20 per cent. from the low point reached a few months ago, when the manipulations of Wall Street bears had discredited these securities. Yet, a year ago prices were 10 per cent. higher than to day, and considering that the splendid crops will doubtless stimulate American investments, there appears to be further room for improvement. Home Railways have been inactive, influenced by the unfavourable weather. In other departments a fair business has been done, and the tone must be considered generally cheerful considering the time of year ; and it is probable that as the season advances an improvement will occur in all departments.

Indian Railways were rather quiet. Eastern Bengal fell to 153. Bombay, Baroda were done at 139 with an exceptional transaction at 137½, East Indian Ann. A 24⅞, B 24⅝ with an exceptional transaction at 24⅛. G. Indian Peninsular were easier at 139¾, then recovering to 140½. Oude and Rohilkund 126-125½, Scinde, Punjaub 124½, South Indian 124¾, Nizam's State Railway 118, South Mahratta (£5 paid) 4 15-16.

With reference to steam freights, one of our chief shipping houses state that the East Indian market is still quiet, so far as commercial business is concerned, but the rates obtainable by vessels have risen, in consequence of the Government demand for transports. There is very little inquiry for tonnage to load at future dates, and the rates offered are too low to induce shipowners to respond. The position of the grain trade has altered a good deal during the last three weeks, the Government having taken up a number of large vessels by charter, thus reducing the amount of tonnage seeking employment ; while considerable quantities of produce have come forward in America, Russia, and on the Danube, the magnitude of the crops inducing holders to sell freely. For the moment, the market is quieter ; but the prospect for owners of vessels is regarded as very promising. As might be expected under the circumstances, the rates outwards are low, except to India. It is added that the Government have taken up 50 or 60 large ships in this country and from 12 to 18 in India, and it is expected that more will be required.

The Stock Markets close to-day with a general recovery. Home Railways are firm in consequence of scarcity of stocks. Turkish and Egyptian have improved, as have Mexican. Consols are 1-16 better.

Mining Shares.—In this department a fair business has been transacted, and the changes are mostly upwards. South-East Wynaad declined to 3, 3⅛ ; Devala Moyar rose to ⅞, 1⅛ ; Mysore Gold ⅜, ⅝ ; Madras Glenrock were done at 1⅛, Indian Consolidated ⅝, Phœnix at 1 15-16, 1⅝. On Thursday St. John del Rey rose to 160, 180 ; Rio Tinto fell to 25¼, 25¾ ; and the following business was done : Canadian 1⅛ ; Chili, 11-16, ⅝ ; Devala Moyar, 15-16 ; Devalah Central, 15-16 ; Don Dedro ¼ ; Frontino and Bolivia, 2½, ⅝ ; General Mining Association, 4⅞ ; Indian Consolidated, 11-16 ; La Plata, 21-16, ⅛ ; Linares, 3¾ ; Mason and Barry, 16½ ; Nouveau Monde, ⅜ ; Rhodes Reef, ⅜ ; Richmond, 3¾, 9⅛, ¼ ; Rio Tinto shares, 25 9-16, ½, ¼, ⅜ ; Scottish Australian New, 13-16, ⅝ ; Sierra Buttes Plumas Eureka, 1½ ; Tocopilla, ½, 11-16, ⅝.

The Produce Markets have been fairly active during the week, and prospects are improving.

Sugar is decidedly firmer. In consequence of unfavourable reports on the Continental beetroot crop prices are 6d. to 9d. dearer, more particularly for refining kinds, in which a large business has been done. Stocks in the four chief ports of the U. K. have further decreased, in consequence of the heavy deliveries, and if reports on the beetroot crop should continue unfavourable a further advance appears probable.

Coffee.—The late decline has stimulated deliveries in London, which have reached 1,438 tons during last week as against 1,025 tons imported. Stocks have therefore increased to 21,696 tons against 19,399 tons last year. Receipts at Rio de Janeiro are rather larger. At the commencement of the week the tone in the public sales was very flat. On Tuesday Costa Rica and Guatemala were flat, while only 50 bags native East India were offered, which sold at 57s. for bold. On Wednesday only a limited supply was sold, of which East India sold at previous prices. 48 cases 1,344 bags went off as follows ; Of 842 bags Coorg 300 bags sold, low middling rather small dull 61s. to 63s., middling gray rather bold 72s. to 73s., pea-berry 92. to 97s. ; 48 cases Neilgherry sold, small 61s. to 62s., middling 72s. 6d., rather bold 83s., pea-berry 93s. ; 443 bags Wynaad, &c., mostly sold, small 53s. 6d. to 55s., middling 67s. to 71s. 6d., pea-berry 90s. 6d., 59 bags Peermade withdrawn.

In yesterday's public sale Ceylon and West India were slow of sale at previous prices, while Guatemala was 1s. lower. 199 bags Wynaad chiefly sold, triage 45s. to 45s. 6d., small 55s. 6d., middling 70s., pea-berry 93s. 100 bags fine bold yellowish native East India sold at 61s. 6d. to 62s.

Rice is firmer with large sales in Burmah cargoes. Rangoon March sailing at 7s. 6d. open charter, and July sailing 7s. 9d.

Black Pepper is slow of sale at previous prices, Malabar held for 6⅜d.

White Pepper lower, Singapore at 8s. 7-8d. cash.

Chillies.—New parcels of Zanzibar—236 bales—met a very slow demand at lower prices and were all bought in. Fair to good bright 75s. to 80s. 106 bales red Bombay capsicums were withdrawn, good Ceylon sold at 23s. to 23s. 6.

Ginger.—Cochin is in fair request, part cut seconds 48s. to 49s., bold and medium 54s., tips 37s. 6d. to 39-6d.

Cloves.—Supplies are very plentiful, and prices have further declined ½d. for Zanzibar, fair to good fair selling at 7½d. to 7⅝d.

Linseed is very flat. 43s. has been accepted for Calcutta, Aug. Sept. shipment by steamer, at 44s. sellers. Bombay on the spot is quiet at 44s ex warehouse, Sept.-Nov. steamer held for 47s.

Rapeseed steady, brown Calcutta spot 47s. 6d., bold yellow Sept.-Oct. shipment red, Cape, 47s. 6d. c. and f., Madras spot 49s, Guzerat 51s. to 52s. Nothing offers for shipment.

Metals.—*Copper* has been quiet during the week, and the market closes dull. Chili Bars g. o. b. £67 10s. to £67 12s. 6d., 3 months' £68 to £68 7s. 6d., Wallaroo £72 to £72 10s., Burra £71, best selected £72 10s. to £73 10s., English tough £70 to 71.

Tin has fluctuated during the week and closes very weak and lower, fine sheets £100 10s. to £101, 3 months' £102 to £103, English ingots £104.

Lead has remained quiet. English £14 7s. 6d. to £14 12s. 6d., Spanish without silver £14 2s. 6d. to £14 5s.

Spelter easier at £16 15s. to £17 2s. 6d. for Silesian.

Antimony quiet at £45 for Regulars.

Quicksilver stationary at £5 17s. 6d.

Scotch Pig Iron.—After a flat market for warrants prices in Glasgow close again firmer at £50 3s. cash sellers.

The Corn Market has been firmer this week in consequence of very unsettled weather, heavy wind and rain causing renewed apprehension with reference to the harvest. English wheat is in very small supply, but foreign kinds are in large supply. Prices are unusually unaltered.

Without reckoning the supplies furnished ex granary, the following quantities of wheat and flour have been placed on British markets since last harvest :—

	1881-82. Cwt.	1880-81. Cwt.	1879-80. Cwt.	1878-79. Cwt.
Imports of wheat...	59,224,854	56,854,251	58,943,397	50,944,568
Do. of flour.....	11,050,173	12,090,686	10,192,915	9,048,531
Sales of Homegrown produce	31,967,000	28,200,000	24,474,600	43,197,000
Total............	102,242,027	97,144,887	93,610,912	103,190,099
Exports of wheat and flour............	1,623,790	1,330,682	1,596,256	1,772,427
Result	100,618,237	95,754,205	92,014,656	101,317,672
Average price of English wheat......	48s. 2d.	45s. 11d.	46s. 9d.	41s. 6d.

The following statement shows the extent of the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since last harvest, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous years :—

	1881-82. Cwt.	1880-81. Cwt.	1879-80. Cwt.	1878-79. Cwt.
IMPORTS.				
Wheat	59,224,854	56,854,251	58,943,397	50,944,568
Barley	13,095,653	10,535,571	12,203,167	10,995,461
Oats	11,614,523	10,889,927	14,998,641	12,000,931
Peas	2,164,985	2,3 4,920	2,002,965	1,618,354
Beans	1,969,697	2 393,491	2,722,069	1,753,284
Indian-corn .	13,258,311	31,598,594	31 031,235	38,835,114
Flour	11,050,173	12,090,636	10,192,915	9,048,531
EXPORTS.				
Wheat	1,481,996	1,233,177	1,393,565	1,594,632
Barley	179,845	56,343	30,477	108,921
Oats	681,913	553,585	96,122	111,174
Peas	64,820	112,056	104,360	29,110
Beans	52,067	46,307	85,179	22,483
Indian-corn .	131,714	232,604	746,786	619,239
Flour	192,694	157,505	207,001	177,795

East Indian wheat shows a decline of 1s. for the week, but a larger business has been done in the last few days. Calcutta August-Sept. shipment No. 1 44s. to 44s. 6d., No. 2 July shipment 43s. 3d., hard red July-August 41s. 9d. In Bombay wheat little is doing. Prices, in consequence of American competition, will doubtless have to fall to a lower level.

Wool.—The Colonial wool sales opened on 22nd instant with a large attendance of buyers from all parts. Competition is good, and prices about on a par with last June auctions.

Drugs.—Cardamoms are quiet, good to fine clipped Malabar 5s. 3d. to 6s. 8d., dull to middling 3s. 7d. to 4s. 7d., fair Coorg 5s. 3d. to 5s. 5d., Aleppy 4s. 8d., Coculus Indicus sold at 11s. to 11s. 6d., Turkey Galls quiet, Gumarabic easy : of 140 bales East Indian 37 bales sold, yellow and red 37s., bold siftings 30s. Gum Assafœtida : of 20 cases 9 cases sold at 39s. to 39s. 6d. Gum Myrrh remains plentiful, good sorts £5 to £5 2s. 6d., ordinary £3 12s. 6d. to £3 17s. 6d. Castor-oil easy, 20 cases Bombay sold at 3d. without reserve. 12 bags Bombay cumminseed sold at 32s.

CORRESPONDENCE OF GEORGE SAND.*

These very interesting letters, collected by M. Maurice Sand, and published by Messrs. Levy, throw new light upon the true nature of the extraordinary woman whose character and genuis have for half a century divided the world between admiration and alarm. It may be alleged that more light was not needed ; that already the personality of George Sand was sufficiently known,—too well known for those who desire to keep her genuis in high esteem. But this is precisely it :—too much *was* known. "I will tell the whole truth,—and more than the truth," said the over-willing witness. And the world, insisting upon finding the author of Lélia in her works, has for some time known a good deal more than the truth concerning her actions, thoughts, and intimate convictions.

No doubt, the artist ungrudgingly flung down her own heart and merged it in the fine material she fashioned and shaped to form ideal beings ; but although these ideal beings had in them much of their creator's spirit, they were not made in her image. Here it was the critics from over-sharpness of wits blundered, and ended like the Princess in Anderson's fairy tale, who was so fatally clever that she saw through everyone by mistaking a shadow for a reality.

Too much must not be expected, however. These letters contain no new revelation with power to turn black white, or to strip George Sand of the wolf skin,—the alarming "redingot," of which so much has been heard,—and show her irreproachably feminine, a milk white lamb that bleats for man's protection. Failing this miracle, the author of Lélia must still continue for rigidly decorous souls an example of the melancholy truth that strong wine turns to poison in the weaker vessel, and genius in a women tends to moral perversion and the discarding of petticoats. On the other hand, it is now made sufficiently evident that the burning and shining light which for fifty years brightened the world might have respectably flickered, or, for want of air, expired beneath the domestic bushel, but for the extraordinary dulness, which under the circumstances must be pronounced fortunate, of a gentleman farmer, excellent as a cattle-breeder, but for the rest described as a miracle of common-placeness—in the cruel French phrase, *de millité banale*. The creator of George Sand was not Jules Sandean, nor any other appreciative and sympathetic friend : was not even the aspiring energetic soul in Aurora Dudevant (for eight years this energy of soul was employed in controlling too eager aspirations and cravings for liberty) : the world's gratitude here is due to M. Casimir Dudevant, and to him alone. Had the husband been capable of appreciating his wife, nay, had he even been capable of concealing from her his aversion and wise contempt, the patient heroism of eight years might have lasted a lifetime. Then George Sand would never have existed ; the Chatelaine of Nohant would have continued to employ her superfluous energy in doctoring and befriending the peasants in her neighbourhood, in elaborating systems of education for the benefit of her two children, in making friends with the persons living near for whom it was possible to feel friendship, and in making fun of those with whom she could not make friends. She would not have condescended to kick against the pricks, nor to yield to wasteful repinings. Whilst she regarded obligations as binding, she bore them without complaint ; and one feels that she would have continued to endure the yoke without acknowledging even to herself that she was galled and wounded. The hearty and healthy tone of the earlier letters is plainly real, not assumed. Perhaps the writer dwells too constantly on the advantages of a life of seclusion not to give some grounds for the supposition that another way of life had temptations against which she felt it well to be armed. But she makes the best of these advantages ; what her hand finds to do, she does with her might ; she enjoys what she may ; loves whom she can ; has, in truth, as she says of herself, the philosophy of a soldier in war time :—"Je me console des maux et je sais jouir des biens qui m'arrivent ; j'ai la philosophie du soldat en campayne."

No doubt this philosophy was put severely to the test. It is not to be supposed that during these eight years the wife of M. Dudevant led a life of illusions. A man of such complacent stupidity with a brilliant gifted woman bound to him would, as a matter of course, have woes of his own ; and M. Casimir Dudevant had evidently accumulated a very wasp's nest of griefs and impatiences against his wife ; and the wasps would fly abroad and sting more fiercely than at home. There must have been daily contradictions and contrarieties. The only allusion made to these annoyances in these early letters occurs in one addressed to a person already familiar with her domestic circumstances. "You know my daily life," Madame Dudevant writes to M. Jules Beaucoiron, the future tutor of her little son Maurice ; "you have often wondered to see me raise my head, when on the eve I had been crushed and broken." And she goes on to tell the young Professor that she owes this elasticity of temper to her power of forgetting trouble, and also to the compensation she finds in friendship for all other disappointments. Although this letter is witten only a few months before the rupture with her husband, there is no indication of any such step having presented itself to her mind as a future possibility. On the contrary, the letter breathes resolute contentment. The supposition then that long-repressed indignation and discontent at length had their way is proved erroneous ; nor is it necessary to suppose that any fresh brutality on the part of M. Dudevant provoked the explosion. There was no explosion, but a discovery. Having entered into a contract, Madame Dudevant considered herself bound by its terms,—until an accident disclosed that their observance was even more odious to the other contractor than to herself ! In other words, she did not claim freedom on the ground that her husband's temper was detestable, but considered she was made free on receiving proof how he detested her. The whole story is told in a letter to M. Jules Beaucoiron, whom she imposed at once to take charge of the little Maurice, that she might leave her home without anxiety on the child's account. So far as we are aware, this is the first time the true story has been given of what in George Sand's life may be called the first Hegira : for there was a second flight and escape from the enemy's hand, made under graver necessity, and not effected with the almost amusing ease and amiability which characterise this one, when it was a question only of losing the wife, not, as by-and-bye would happen, the wife's fortune also. Two letters expressing warm gratitude assure us that M. Beaucoiron was not unworthy of the trust reposed in him. Then we are taken to Paris. The bright, courageous, happy letters thence reveal that the writer has at length found her true element. Yet, at first, she has no triumphs to relate ; she has to meet and smile down the usual disappointments, to preserve self-confidence in the face of indifference and disdain. And withal she has less than the usual share of vanity and personal ambition to sustain her through the struggle. She writes to her friend M. Duteil, of La Chatre, a place neighbouring Nohant : "I am overwhelmed with work—work which up to now leads to nothing. But here is a strange thing, literature becomes a passion ! More one meets with obstacles, more one sees difficulties, more one longs to surmount them. You deceive yourself if you believe the love of fame possesses me. Fame ? C'estune expression à crever de rire que celle là ! I wish to earn money, and as there are no means open to me save this of making a name in literature, I seek to obtain one. I try to squeeze articles into the newspapers, and only manage it with infinite trouble and dogged perseverance. If I had foreseen all the difficulties I should not have undertaken this career. Well—and now, the more difficulties I meet with the more resolved am I to continues in it." And to M. Beaucoiron she writes : "I follow the last of trades. I make articles for the *Figaro !*" and she goes on to describe in an amusing manner the conductor of this paper, M. de Latouche, "notre digne patron," directing the labours of his staff : "Il est sur nos épaules, taillant, grognant, à tort et à travers, nous imposant ses idées, ses aberrations, ses caprices, et nous d'ecrire comme il l'entend, car après tout, c'est son affaire. Nous ne sommes que ses manœuvres, ouvrier journaliste, garcon rédacteur, je ne suis pas autre chose pour le moment." And yet she recognises that journalism is an apprenticeship it is well the man or woman of letters should pass through : "Le journalisme est un postulat par lequet il faut passer." When fame comes and the name in literature she had resolved to make was beyond her expectations assured, there is no change in her mood. She is singularly free with her crown ; will not dispute for it, nor even wear it with exalted pride or pleasure ; celebrity is rather distasteful than gratifying to her, inasmuch as it restrains what she values far more than admiration or applause, namely, personal independence. "Liberty to think and act," she says in her letter to her mother, "is my first requirement. I cannot endure the shadow of constraint ; here is my gravest fault." On the negative evidence of these letters it would be over-bold to declare that this is the only fault that can be traced home to one who has been reproached with so many. At the same time, the reader feels a growing conviction that many of these reproaches were unmerited, and based upon rumours, the object of them might have proved untrue, had she cared to take the pains to do so. But George Sand, who received the world's applause with a certain impatience, heard its calumnies with indifferent good-humour. She insists frequently that her friends shall not defend her against accusations they know to be false ; nor will she defend herself. "Those who misjudge and outrage me are not worth any efforts to dissuade from their opinion—they weary me ;—I want neither vengeance nor reparation,—but to forget their stupidity and malice."

There may be much in this : and the patent fact cannot be overlooked, that when the quarrel between Madame Dudevant and her husband was brought before the courts, not only was she successful in her suit, but her judges found nothing in her conduct of a nature to disqualify her from exercising complete control over her children. Nevertheless, one would like to receive an assurance that, even by her own standard, George Sand's conduct with regard to two personages of her own rank and race can be pronounced loyal and altogether generous. It had been hoped that this correspondence would contain letters to Alfred de Musset, and others explaining the cause of the rupture between herself and Chopin. We have, however, to content ourselves with some fresh proofs, hardly necessary for that matter to anyone who has studied the fine outlines of this great and strong nature, that M. Paul de Musset's "Olympe" is as libellous a distortion of the actions, feelings, and even of the appearance of the woman attacked as "Léon" is a preposterous misrepresentation of the sweet and amorous poet, who would have been the very last himself to lay claim to the gospel-like sternness and the vigour and resolution attributed to him. By this intimacy, and the claims it made upon her patience and pity, George Sand herself was evidently profoundly shaken, beaten down by a despondency not at all in keeping with her healthy vigorous spirit ; one divines that she broke away from a connection which she felt imperilled her genius, even more than her personal happiness. For two months after her return from Venice she seems even to have contemplated suicide ; but she soon recovers from that moral malady ; and, as before, her consolation is in the staunch, strong friendship of her La Chatre companions, and in the love of her children. In these two relations George Sand is always great and exemplary. As a friend, she has all the qualities which, rare in a man, in a woman are almost without parallel. She is free from jealousy, curiosity, or intolerance ; and yet is full of interest in all that concerns her friends, ready to accept their ideas and to impart her own ; she is as willing to use them as to serve them ; she can live upon close terms with them and feel no weariness, or lose sight and sound of them for years and yet not lose or forget them. As a mother, again, she is devoted, wise, caressing ; she has none of the irritability and impatience supposed to characterise women—a genius in the nursery. She is as careful in providing her little Solange with warm stockings, as she is delighted in purchasing a fine National Guard's costume for the boy, Maurice, near his seventh birthday. She teaches the children herself, plays with them herself ; never seems to find their presence irksome. In a word, her love has all that is beautiful, generous, and precious ; but is free from the blind unreasoning passion which makes maternal love a crushing tyranny, allowing no other feeling, no other interest to rival it. She does not grow callous to, or forgetful of, her children when separated from them ; but, on the other hand, does not let her heart consume itself in vain hunger for their presence. Her letters to her son Maurice, rising in tone and in moral height with his growth, would suffice, if they stood alone, to prove that the mother's heart from which they issued was of the heroic order.

We have left ourselves no space in which to signalise the many eloquent passages scattered through these letters, displaying at their best George Sand's spiritual gift and temper ; and her complete possession by the intelligent enthusiasm, or enthusiasm of the intellect, which, under the name of the imaginative reason, Mr. Mathew Arnold recognises as the main element of the modern spirit's life. We cannot, however, forbear quoting in conclusion the very fine passage in which her own attitude towards the social and religious revolutionary systems of her day is admirably stated. She is writing to M. Adolphe Guéroult, at this date a profound admirer, if not an adherent, of the Saint Simonians :—"I have not," she writes, "enrolled myself under any leader ; and whilst keeping esteem, admiration, and respect for all who nobly profess a religion, I remain convinced that there is not beneath the sky a man who deserves that one should bend the knee to him. Put yourself in service to ideas. Ideas modify themselves and grow in presence of the truth. Systems imagined by individuals are always broken up by the fancies, faults, or feebleness of their creator, who will not have his creatures practise rebellion. What most strikes me amongst these divergent revolutionary sects is the waste of generous sentiments and elevated thoughts. There is only a tendency to social amelioration, an impossibility, for the moment, to produce anything for lack of a head to this body with a hundred arms, which tears itself not knowing what to attack. This conflict produces noise and dust alone ; we are not in an age that can construct new societies and people them with perfect men. Believe the opposite if you will. Hope is good, and gives strength. But the more you believe in a success at hand, the more you should try to hasten it by unheard-of efforts. Work at enlarging your brains ; what ruins you is their narrowings. You can hold in them but one plan of campaign. When the ground changes, you cannot take another road. You have a flag at the end of your lance, a name on your tongue, a formula in your head ; and you make it an imbecile point of honour not to change as you become more enlightened. I would see a man of intelligence and heart seek the truth far and near, and snatch it by morsels from those who have broken it in pieces and divided it amongst them. I would see him pass through all these sects to know and judge them. I would have men, then, instead of despising him and reproaching him with inability, listen to him as the most enlightened and zealous Priest of the future."

THE SOUTH-WEST MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

Simla, Sept. 11.—Since yesterday forenoon the centre of the cyclonic storm has travelled about 200 miles to north-west, and this morning is a little north of Neemuch, where the barometer has fallen nearly 0·2. Ajmere and Mount Abu report the next greatest fall. The storm track is directed midway between them. Bombay has been warned to watch Guzerat, but it is probable that the track will pass north of that province. The strongest wind is at Abu and Jeypore. Central India, the Central Provinces, Eastern Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces are densely clouded, as is also the Punjab from Sialkot eastward. Rain is reported from all over. Storms are heavy only at Khundwa. To-day Khundwa had over 6 inches ; Jeypore, 1½ inch ; Morar, 1¼ inch ; Simla, Jullunder, Mussoorie, Agra, Ajmere, Indore, Guna, Nagpur, Seoni, and Diamond Island, ½ inch and over. Previously, Vizagapatam had 5½ inches ; Surat, over 3 inches ; Khundwa, 2½ inches ; Sibsagar, Cuttack, Malegaon, and Dhulia, over 1 inch ; Mirzapore, Darjiling, Gya, Saugor Island, Poona, Goa, and Secunderabad, over ½ inch.

Sept. 12.—Consequent on telegraphic interruption, the reports are very defective. Apparently the centre of the cyclonic storm has travelled north-west. The greatest fall of the barometer is at Jacobabad. The pressure has risen at Rajkot, Deesa, and in Central India. Strong winds are reported at Delhi, Agra, Kurrachee, Rajkot, and Deesa. Rain has fallen at all stations in Eastern Punjab and the North-West Provinces. Rain to-day :—Indore nearly 4 inches ; Lahore, 2½ inches ; Sialkot, Simla, Mussoorie, Bareilly, and Agra, ½ inch and over. Previously, Surat had nearly 5 inches ; Raipur and Toungoo, over 1 inch ; Cochin, nearly 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Sept.	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In cts.
Previously regtd..	67 89	77 20	71 89	76 73
14 Thursday	0 0	......	......	......
15 Friday..................	....	0 0	0 0	0 0
Total....	67 89	77 20	73 89	76 73
Corresponding date last year..........	67 22	73 36	66 33	71 42

Note.—The returns from the Fort, Esplanade, and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(15th September, 1882.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea-level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in shade.	Wind. Direction and force.	Wind. Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·789	83·0	WNW	26	0·00
Surat	·886	81·6	W	14	0·03
Bombay	·907	82·8	SSW	6	0·00
Ratnagiri	·898	83·8	WNW Fresh	...	0·00
Karwar	·911	80·1	NW Light	...	0·00
Mangalore ..	·947	78·4	NNW	4	0·05
Calicut	·946	77·6	W	8	0·00
Cochin	·956	81·1	NW	3	0·00
Masulipatam.	·753	77·8	NNW	16	0·30
Madras	·823	88·8	WSW	5	0·00
Negapatam ..	·860	...	......	...	0·22

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* *Correspondance de George Sand.* Vol. I., 1812-1836; Vol. II., 1836-1847. M. Calmann Lévy, Paris, 1882.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CAPTURE OF TEL-EL-KEBIR.

ENORMOUS LOSSES OF THE ENEMY.

ESCAPE OF ARABI.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)
(*Via Ismailia and Teheran.*)
TEL-EL-KEBIR, SEPT. 13, 11-59 A.M.

Tel-el-Kebir was taken this morning. The troops bivouacked last night before the position. The Cavalry Division was sent out to work on the entire left of the enemy.

General Macpherson directed the movements along the south bank of the Canal opposite their right. The attack was delivered at daybreak. By 8 o'clock the enemy was driven from the whole line of his works, and abandoned his camp. The pursuit still (10 o'clock) continues and has rolled far westwards.

The Egyptian works are capable of a strong defence, but their fighting was feeble. On the capture of the lines, their retirement appears to have become disorganized into flight.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By London and Teheran.*)

LONDON, SEPT. 13, 6-40 P.M.

A despatch just received from Sir Garnet Wolseley states that our camp at Kassassin was broken up yesterday evening, our troops bivouacking beyond Kassassin until 1-30 this morning, when we commenced advancing against the enemy's position, which was on a most extensive scale and strongly fortified, and held by a large force under Arabi's personal command, consisting of 20,000 regulars (including 2,500 cavalry), 70 guns, and 6,000 Bedouins and irregulars.

Our force consisted of 11,000 bayonets, 2,000 sabres, and 60 guns. As an attack by daylight would have entailed a heavy loss, it was resolved to make the attack under the cover of darkness, and the six miles which intervened between our camp and the enemy's position were accomplished by our forces before daylight. The attack was made in the following order :—A force of cavalry and two batteries of horse artillery were placed on the enemy's right flank and ordered to sweep round their line at daybreak. On the left flank were a force of cavalry and the First Dvision, the Second Brigade, under General Graham, leading, supported by a brigade of Guards under the Duke of Connaught. On their left were seven batteries of artillery consisting of 42 guns in line, with a supporting brigade, and the Second Division, with a Highland Brigade leading. The Indian Contingent were placed to the south of the Freshwater Canal, whilst the Naval Brigade occupied the railway track at intervals. Great emulation prevailed among the different regiments as to which should be the first to enter the enemy's position, and all went straight for it. The Royal Irish greatly distinguished themselves by their gallantry.

The despatch adds that we are in possession of all the enemy's works, camps, and a large number of guns, besides several trains and an immense quantity of supplies. The enemy fled in thousands, throwing away their arms when our cavalry overtook them. Their losses are enormous.

General Willis was slightly wounded and Colonel Richardson, of the Duke of Connaught's Light Infantry, severely so. Majors Colville, Underwood, and Somervill, of the Highland Light Infantry, and Lieutenant Macneill, of the Black Watch, were killed.

The conduct of the troops throughout the action was admirable. Our cavalry are now marching upon Belbes, and the Indian Contingent upon Zagazig, whither the Highland Brigade follows this evening.

Arabi escaped on horseback in the direction of Zagazig.

The Freshwater Canal has been cut in some places, but the railway remains intact.

Our l[illegible] have not yet been ascertained.

THE LOSSES AT TEL-EL-KEBIR.

LONDON, SEPT. 13, 10-48 A.M.

It is estimated that the enemy's loss this morning in killed and wounded has been 2,000 men. The loss on the British side, as far as is yet known, is 200, including many officers.

The Highlanders bore the brunt of the fighting. The enemy are greatly demoralized, and their infantry are flying into the desert. The British cavalry are in close pursuit.

LONDON, SEPT. 13, 2-15 P. M.

The capture of Tel-el-Kebir is now complete, and the enemy has been utterly routed.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 15.

The *Pioneer* has received the following telegram: —The British commenced their advance upon Tel-el-Kebir at mid-night, and the enemy were surprised at the forwardness of our troops, and the quickness of the advance against their position. The disposition of the troops was as follows :—The Indian Division, with mountain guns, on the extreme left; the Fourth Brigade, under Colonel Ashburnham, with the Highland Brigade and General Graham's Brigade, on the right. A Brigade of the Guards supported General Graham. The first shot was fired at 4-45 a.m. The British reserved their fire, carrying the various positions at the point of the bayonet. The enemy were soon expelled from their entrenchments, and fled in confusion; and the appearance of our cavalry to the south of Tel-el-Kebir completed their panic. Their retreat to the north was also blocked. The principal work was finished before the Guards arrived. The Indian troops suffered heavily, and the enemy enormously. Three thousand prisoners were taken before noon.

THE OCCUPATION OF ZAGAZIG.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)
SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

Sir H. Macpherson telegraphs that on the 13th inst., after the capture of Tel-el-Kebir, the Indian Division made a forced march and occupied Zagazig at 4-15 p.m. on the same day. Five trains with engines were seized. The governor of the place came in, and the people were submissive.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
LONDON, SEPT. 13, 4-46 P.M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 25 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅝d. per ounce; market weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 83½; Four-and-a-half ditto, 89.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

(*By London and Teheran.*)

THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 13, 4 P.M.

The following is the result of the race for the St. Leger run this day :—

Dutchoven	1
Geheimniss	2
Shotover	3

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

SUEZ, SEPT. 14.

The B. I. S.N. Company's steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here to-day.

GAZETTE NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPT. 15.

The services of Mr. H. H. Birch have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment as Guardian to the Maharajah of Kolhapore.

Mr. William Liscombe Dalas, Scientific Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, joined his appointment on the 11th instant.

The title of Rao Bahadur has been conferred upon Varajlal Parshotamrai, Dafturdar of Rewa Kantha, Political Agency.

Captain Gerald Ward Martin, appointed to officiate as Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, received charge before noon of the 4th Sep-tember.

Privilege leave for one month and fourteen days has been granted to Mr. Sinkinson, Accountant General, North-West Provinces. Mr. E. S. Byrne officiates for him.

Major General E. F. Burton, Madra Staff Corps, having attained the age of 62, but being in temporary command of a division in India, is made supernumerary of his rank. Colonel Charles Hayes, Madras, has been promoted to Major General in consequence.

WE have received a letter from Sir Frank Souter relative to "F's" letter on "The Higher Standard," which we must hold over owing to want of space.

THE following telegram from the Government of India, Home Department, dated 12th September, 1882, has been sent to us for publication by the local Government :—"Warn intending pilgrims for Hedjaz that Turkish Government has ordered all Indian, pilgrim ships to quarantine at Camaran Island where pilgrims will be landed and detained five days while vessels and baggage are disinfected. British Government has remonstrated, but meantime heavy fees to defray cost of large establishments entertained at Camaran will, it is anticipated, be levied by Turkish authorities on vessels or pilgrims, or both."

AT yesterday's meeting of the Town Council the Health Officer's report for the first and second quarters of 1882 called forth some remarks from Dr. Blanc as to the necessity of providing adequate medical relief for the poor of the city. Dr. Blanc remarked that the ignorant masses of the country almost preferred sickness and death to going into hospitals for treatment. He suggested that the Municipality should appoint medical officers in the most crowded districts of the city, whose services should be given gratuitously to the poor, and who should be authorised to distribute medicine to indigent persons free of cost. The Council resolved to draw the attention of the Corporation to the suggestions made by Dr. Blanc when they consider the budget estimates for the next year.

A SECOND edition of Professor Macmillan's little book "Questions and Answers on Elementary Logic" has been published. It is a very useful compendium.

A CORRESPONDENT telegraphs to us from Surat: —"At a numerously attended and influential public meeting at Surat, called by the managing committee of the Prajihit Vardhak Subha, president the Nawab of Baila, addresses of thanks to the Viceroy and the Bombay Government were adopted, and a committee was appointed to send addresses and memorialize the Viceroy on the subject of Local Self-government. Though they had been invited, no Government officials were present.

IT is ordered that Major Hutchinson, Officiating Commandant Calcutta Volunteers, shall remain in command of that corps till March next.

THE military authorities have ordered an inquiry to be held at Quetta, the Allahabad paper hears, with a view to elucidating the circumstances connected with a dispute between certain officers at that station. Major Sanderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Meerut, will conduct the inquiry.

THE Governor of Madras was expected at Madura on the 16th inst., and, the correspondent of the *Madras Mail* says, preparations for a native entertainment were being vigorously made. The Shevanga Zemindar, though heavily indebted, paid Rs. 500, which it was calculated would cover more that half of the expenditure. Most people, including Mr. Grant Duff, would probably think the Zemindar of Shevanga had better have devoted his five hundred rupees towards paying off some portion of his heavy indebtedness.

THE opponents of break of gauge on our railways would find something to write and talk about in Bengal, a contemporary suggests. In the triangle of which Calcutta, Dubri, and Darjeeling are the apices, there may be found *four* different gauges, viz., 5 feet 6 inches, 1 metre, 2 feet 6 inches, and finally 2 feet. There may be sufficient reason, our contemporary thinks, for dropping from the Indian broad gauge to the metre, but no good ground can surely exist for going down to a 2½-foot gauge, or if this is imperative, for a still further refinement of economy in cutting off the odd six inches in the 2-foot gauge. "Unless most cogent and unanswerable reasons are given in support of further change, we hold that two gauges, viz., the 5½-foot and the metre, should remain as the broad and narrow gauge for India, and we hope that the Government of India will not allow the whims and fancies of engineers to land it and the travelling public in a maze of changes. There are already some more projected lines in Bengal which it is said are to be of 2½-foot gauge, and we hope these remarks may lead to a re-consideration of these proposals."

THE Burmese Ambassador and some of his suite arrived at Rangoon on the 11th inst. The *Englishman's* correspondent telegraphs that three or four officials were in attendance and a few other gentlemen were present, but there were scarcely any spectators. The Burmese were conspicuous by their absence. The party drove to the Guest-house, where they would probably remain a week, and then proceed to Mandalay in the steamer placed at their disposal by the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company. A salute was fired as they entered the cantonments.

A RANGOON telegram states that dacoity is rife along the Burmese frontier in the Thyetmyo district. A police guard of thirteen men have been stationed within a few miles of the Langha frontier. The telegraph office was attacked during the night. One policeman was killed, and the others with muskets and dahs joined the dacoits.

IN apprehension of the approaching visit of the Salvationists to India, a "Domiciled Englishman" writes to the *Pioneer* :—"At a time when we have enemies using religious differences to stir up strife between Mahomedans and Christians, and when we have before us a conspicuous example, in the Salem riots, of the effect of religious jealousies excited by processions, &c., the Salvationists are coming amongst us. They are not Indians in any sense, and they belong to no religious party in India. No one wants them for himself, though some very few might hope for good from their attacks on the native religions. And yet they aggress avowedly to force their religion on the natives by tumultuous importunities, pestering, and other means short of actual transgressions of the law, and especially by the very means—processions with music—that have caused the Salem riots. They have adopted the mimicry of a military organization, and openly proclaim themselves as religious aggressors. Native Indians who understand the movement will no doubt hate it, because everybody hates the instruments for creating religious differences in his family, and turning peace and love to rankling hate and disunion." The writer considers "domiciled Englishmen and Anglo-Indians, that class that will have to bear the ultimate effects of the disturbances that will be raised, should protest against the admission of the Salvationists. We are now living on good terms with our native fellow-subjects, and have no wish to have the good feeling embittered. If the Government will do nothing for us of its own motion, our Press should forewarn it, and also distinctly disavow for us any connection or sympathy with the Salvationists, or responsibility for their acts; and when the disturbances come, let the Government and our native fellow-subjects both remember that we protested beforehand."

THE Queen has been pleased to confirm the appointment of Lieutenant-General R. C. H. Taylor, C. B., as Adjutant-General to the Forces, for the usual period of five years, in succession to Sir G Wolseley.

THE *Standard* understands that "Colonel H. Brackenbury, C.B., will shortly return to military employment in an important capacity, there being no intention on the part of the military authorities to injure his professional prospects on account of his having resigned the appointment which he some time since accepted in connection with the Police in Ireland."

THE Secretary of State for War has written to Viscountess Strangford, conveying his concurrence in the scheme of the St. John Ambulance Association for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed Egyptians, and stating that the principal medical official in Egypt will be requested to afford to Lady Strangford all the assistance which the medical staff might be in a position to render. The first contingent of St. John nurses and ambulance pupils had been selected by Lady Strangford and was ready to embark when the mail left, with equipment for a hospital of fifty beds.

M. MASPERO, the distinguished Orientalist and indefatigable Director of the Boulacq Museum, arrived in Paris on August 23 from Cairo. It is only with the greatest reluctance that he has complied with the wishes of anxious friends and with drawn himself at the last moment from the personal care of the Museum, upon which he has expended so much toil and thought. A Circassian and three guardians have been left in charge, and in the interests of Egyptian archæology it is to be hoped that they will succeed in preserving the valuable collection through the troubles with which Cairo is now threatened.

THE French Consul who lately quitted Madagascar on account of certain differences with the native authorities has been summoned to Paris, and will, it is said, arrive almost simultaneously with an Ambassador sent by Queen Ranavala to settle the pending questions. The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says it is believed at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs that an amicable arrangement will be arrived at.

A FRENCH scientific paper, the *Lumiere Electrique*, says that some very interesting telephonic experiments have been made at the firing practice of the territorial army at the military shooting ground near Lyons. It adds that it is the first time the telephone has been used as a means of communication between markers and a firing party.

PRINCE TAROUFID ARISONGAWA, uncle of the Mikado, and Marshal of Japan, was in Paris when the mail left. He is travelling *incognito*, but paid a visit of courtesy on August 24 to the President of the Republic. The Prince intends visiting Germany, Austria, England, and Russia, and it was said that he would represent the Emperor of Japan at the Coronation of the Czar.

THE survey of the Panama Canal route has been finished. The route has been cleared of trees, and a contract for eight miles will be concluded. Latest advices report that the work will commence in November on the Atlantic side, and that the first eight miles will be excavated in a year and a half, at a cost of two million dollars. The preliminary work has already cost ten million dollars.

THE Civil Service Commissioners, in their report upon the examinations held during the year 1881, state, in connection with the competition for the Civil Service of India, that some correspondence has taken place with the India Office respecting a proposed change in the course of study prescribed to selected candidates under the head of Oriental languages. The result of the charge will be that whereas now the language to which the greatest amount of attention is given is the Urdu or Hindustani—the *lingua franca*, as it has been called, of nearly all India, but not the true native tongue of any part of it—in future the primary object of each probationer's study under this head will be the most important of the "real vernaculars" of the Presidency, or division of Presidency, in which he is to serve. Under this rule a knowledge of the following languages will be required for qualification :—Bengali for Lower Bengal; Hindi for the North-West Provinces, the Punjab, and Oudh; Burmese for Burmah; Tamil for Madras; and Marathi for Bombay. At the same time, all candidates will be encouraged to learn some one of the three classical languages of India, Sanskrit, Arabic, or Persian, and also one or more of the secondary vernaculars current in their respective Presidencies. With this view prizes will be offered at each of the three probationary examinations for proficiency in the "optional" languages, while none will be given for the obligatory languages, or for the other prescribed subjects of study, except at the third or final examination.

THE Irredentists have been giving trouble again at Trieste. A telegram from Venice, dated August 20, states that on the evening of the Emperor's birthday it was intended to hold a torchlight procession and illumination at Trieste, but the authorities forbade it, alleging that as so many inhabitants were away from home the illumination would be incomplete. The police had, however, received a warning, acting upon which all the boxes and trunks arriving by the Lloyd steamer from Venice were searched. In a trunk addressed to a citizen of some standing Orsini bombs and revolutionary proclamations were found. The trunk arrived on the morning of the projected procession, but neither on that day nor later was it claimed by the person to whom it was addressed. After waiting thus for several days the individual in question was arrested, and he proves also to have been connected with the attempt on August 2. The papers found in the trunk directed the police to the printer, Mortera, at whose office copies of the proclamation it was intended to issue were seized, and the printer and his assistants were arrested. Matters were brought to light which, taken in conjunction with the documents seized at the same time as the bombs and other explosives, disclose the threads of a conspiracy. From the discoveries thus made it appears that the directing Committee is located in Italy, while its subordinate agents are employed at Trieste. A large number of these persons, belonging to the lowest classes of the population, have been arrested. The individuals who threw the bombs during the passage of the procession of the Society of Veterans on the 2nd August have also been discovered and arrested. The proclamations seized were printed at Venice, although bearing the imprint of Trieste. Several Italian subjects have been expelled from the town in connection with the discovery. A later telegram says :—The Trieste police have to thank the Italian Government for the prevention of the new attempt at an outbreak, and the seizure of the trunk full of bombs. This proves that the unfortunate occurrences at Trieste will not disturb the relations between the two countries. The visit of the Austrian Emperor to Italy is, however, indefinitely deferred, in consequence of these events. Both Governments agree that the visit now would give an opportunity for demonstrations and counter-demonstrations which had better be avoided.

ON August 20 the old French flagship Muiron, carrying twenty-four guns, foundered off Toulon. This vessel was the one upon which Napoleon Bonaparte embarked to return to France from his memorable expedition to Egypt at the close of the last century. The Muiron has for some years been used for the police service of the port. A Paris correspondent says :—That the career of a vessel with the particular associations mentioned should have been finally closed on the very day that England planted her foot so firmly in Egypt is regarded as a curious coincidence, and has suggested many sad reflections. The disaster is attributed to the vessel having been struck a few days ago by lightning. She went down in five minutes. The small crew and the prisoners on board had a narrow escape."

THE FLOODS.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us from Surat, September 13 :—There has been a great flood here. The water commenced rising in the Taptee river yesterday morning. Yesterday evening at 5 p.m. the water near the Nanpoora Bridge was 95 feet and this morning it was 97 feet. In Buriavi Bazaar the water was 15 feet high. All the poorer class of people in surrounding villages and in Seydpoora, Tronki, and Buriavi Bazaar had water almost everywhere, and had not food to eat. H. H. Nawab Meer Goolam Baba Khan Bahadoor sent his secretary, Mr. Anoopram, and his son-in-law, Meer Masoom Alee Khan, and some of his men to distribute food to these unfortunate people. They carried with them food and tobacco, &c., in a boat to all such places, and distributed the articles to those who were in want. The water is now decreasing. I hear until the flood is totally subsided, the Nawab will continue distributing to the poor people food, &c. There has been no rain for the last four days.

THE *Englishman* of Sept. 13 announced that in consequence of the mail-train on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway not having reached Jubulpore in time for the departure of the mail-train on the East Indian Railway, no mails from Bombay or Madras would be delivered in Calcutta that day.

A TRANSPORT DISABLED.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer and Government transport Chilka, which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo with 97 followers and 229 mules for the Transport Department at Suez, had to put back owing to her shaft having broken, which totally disabled her. She met with this accident on the morning of the 3rd instant, having made in six days 1,160 miles, when the s. s. Henry Bolckow, of the Persian Steam Navigation Company, on her way to Bombay from Aden, was sighted. Signals of distress having been hoisted, the Bolckow came alongside, and an effort was made with every stitch of canvas stretched to put back, but owing to the light breeze and slender power of the Henry Bolckow the idea had to be abandoned. The Henry Bolckow then undertook the arduous task of towing her in, taking 11 days in doing so. The captain of the Chilka speaks in glowing terms of the great assistance rendered by the captain, officers, and crew of the Henry Bolckow. We are glad to report that no casualties occurred amongst the followers and mules on board the transport. The captain hopes to get the Chilka afloat in a few days. She puts into dry dock to-day, when the full extent of damages will be known and attended to.

POLO.

THE tournament which has been arranged will be played off between the 25th and 30th instant on the maidan in front of the Gymkhana, Government having granted the use of the ground for the occasion. Some interesting matches should result, as the Central India Horse, Poona, and Deesa are all sending strong teams; and the Gymkhana will have to do all they know if they wish to obtain possession of the handsome challenge trophy that is being subscribed for. It is hoped that the tournament may become an annual affair, and give fresh life to the best of all our games. We are requested to state that any teams still wishing to enter can do so by applying to the Honorary Secretary, Polo, Bombay Gymkhana, before the 20th instant.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday afternoon, the Municipal Commissioner's Annual Administration Report for the year 1881, and the "review" thereof by the Town Council, formed the subject of a prolonged discussion on the health of the city. Dr. Blaney, in the course of a long speech, called attention to the condition of the Byculla Flats, which he called "the great disease-manufacturing institution." He said that the refuse of the city, consisting of all sorts of abominations, was deposited and allowed to fester there. The foul effluvia which arose from the uncovered sweepings was causing havoc in the neighbourhood. The evil was increasing, and in the interest of public safety the filling up of objectionable spots in the proper manner was urgently needed. Referring to the mortality of the city, Dr. Blaney regretted that the report showed the truth of his contention that they had an increased and increasing mortality. In 1880 the death-rate was 23·3 per thousand; whereas last year it stood at 28·2. Dr. Blanc, who followed the above speaker, said that though he agreed with much of what Dr. Blaney had said, he was not at the same time a pessimist, but could take a more cheerful view of the state of things. There was no doubt that the Flats were a public nuisance, but they could only be characterised as a focus of disease by a wide stretch of the imagination. The evil was being remedied, and the nuisance had much diminished. Dr. Blanc argued that the opening up of streets for drainage purposes gave rise to offensive gases which were detrimental to public health. Mr. Grattan Geary thought it would be a great pity if the Corporation and the public were allowed to be carried away by the idea that the condition of the Flats was getting more and more alarming so far as public health was concerned. He could say from his own experience that the Flats had undergone much improvement within the last few years. The level of a considerable area had been raised, and the extent of the nuisance distinctly diminished. Mr. Geary thought that if a certain amount of supervision and caution were exercised in covering up the sweepings with earth, and if the ground were subsequently covered with vegetation, the nuisance would almost come to an end. The Municipal Commissioner and the Chairman (Sir Frank Souter) endorsed the views of Mr. Geary, the Commissioner remarking that all sorts of men he had recently met with had told him that they noticed a great improvement in the condition of the Flats. The Municipal Commissioner's report and the Town Council's "review" were then, on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Dr. Blanc, unanimously adopted.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Town Council yesterday, there were present—Sir Frank Souter, Chairman, Dr. Blanc, Messrs. R. N. Khote, N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, R. M. Sayani, M. N. Banajee, Captain Morland, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, and Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORTS.

A memorandum, dated the 7th and 11th instant, from the Municipal Commissioner, was submited, forwarding the Health Officer's reports for the first and second quarters of 1882, together with remarks thereon.

Dr. Blanc thought that the claim put forward by the Health Department, as to having contributed to the diminution of disease and death, was perhaps premature. He would be the last man to say anything against the men employed in the Health Department, who were very vigilant in the performance of their duty. But he thought that it would be a little too soon to reduce from the results of one quarter of the year conclusions which were not borne out by facts. The Health Department had no doubt done some good, but he did not think that the effects of their work were yet visible. There were periods of rise and fall in the disease of cholera, and there were conditions inherent to the locality, atmosphere, ventilation, and habits of the people, which must be taken into consideration. It was therefore not because one item of the sanitation was more closely looked into than another that there was a diminution or disappearance of cholera. They would see that in Indian towns cholera generally appeared every three or five years; and even when more ventilation would be given to Bombay, more houses pulled down, and more drains constructed, they would still have outbreaks of cholera. He did not want for one moment to say that these improvements should not be made. If the improvements were carried out the outbreaks of cholera would be certainly less severe than before. Another noteworthy point in the report was that there were 1,186 deaths from fever during one quarter. He was very glad to observe that the Health Officer had in one of his very able reports recommended that something should be done to save life by directly going to the homes of the poor. The speaker was of opinion that a great many of these deaths, which took place among the very poor, could have been averted by proper care and attendance. It often happened that the bread-winner of a family was taken away, when he might have been saved by a few skilful doses of medicine. He (Dr. Blanc) thought the Municipal Commissioner should kindly take into consideration the question of the want of medical attendance for the poor. He could say from observation that it was very distasteful to the people of this country to go to a dispensary or a hospital and seek medical relief. But it was their duty to go into their houses of sickness; and though the presence of medical men might be disagreeable at first, when the natives came to see the good done by them, the prejudice against the presence of an English doctor would gradually die away. The introduction of such a system of medical relief to the poor and ignorant of this city would show them conclusively the superiority of English medicine over charms and conjurations, and also over the treatment of native hakims. A study of the causes of mortality among them showed that there were many diseases, of malarious and other types, which could be easily cured, and thus many a life could be saved. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy thought Dr. Blanc's suggestion that the Municipality should supply medical relief to the poor was very good and very laudable, and he supported it heart and soul.

The Municipal Commissioner, agreeing with what Dr. Blanc had stated, remarked that proper hospital accommodation was one of the greatest wants of the city. They sadly wanted more hospitals started, and, if possible, supported by public contributions, and placed under the control of the Municipality. He was quite sure that the hospital and medical question in Bombay was one which could not be put off any longer, and he was also quite sure that members of the Corporation could hardly do their fellow-citizens a better service than by visiting hospitals and generally attending to the subject. (Applause.)

Dr. Blanc entirely agreed with the Commissioner as to the necessity of further hospital accommodation; but remarked that, as matters stood at present, his ayah, butler, or cook would not in case of sickness go to a hospital, but preferred to buy some drugs from a hakim. Time, however, would teach the masses of the population that no better medical and surgical aid could be obtained anywhere than in the hospitals. The masses had yet to be taught that a little light and air was good, and that dirtiness and over-crowding were bad. Here the number of diseases one ordinarily met with could almost be counted on the finger's ends. They were not of such a nature that they should require the skill of either a Gull or a Watson; but they could be easily diagnosed and easily treated; so that a man appointed to a ward could easily attend on a large number of people without, comparatively speaking, much loss of time. There should be fever hospitals and convalescent hospitals; but the speaker regretted that, instead of resorting to the existing hospitals, there was a large number of the poor who almost preferred sickness and death. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Khote asked what guarantee there was that the ignorant poor would carry out the instructions of medical attendants.

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee remarked that they would do so when they saw the benefits.

The Chairman endorsed the views of Dr. Blanc and proposed "that in forwarding to the Corporation copies of the Health Officer's reports for the first and second quarters of 1882, and the Municipal Commissioner's remarks thereon, the Town Council beg to draw the attention of the Corporation to the suggestions made this day by Dr. Blanc, to the effect that when considering the budget estimates for the next year the Corporation should be asked to make provision for the maintenance by the Municipality of medical officers in the most crowded districts of the city whose services shall be given gratuitously to the poor, and who shall be authorised to distribute medicine to indigent patients free of cost. That in the meantime the Municipal Commissioner be asked to take into consideration the best means for giving effect to the proposal of Dr. Blanc."

The resolution was carried unanimously.

PENSION TO A MUNICIPAL OFFICER.

A memorandum, dated the 2nd ultimo, from the Municipal Commissioner, was further considered, recommending the Town Council to sanction, under rule 6, clause (c) of the pension fund rules, section C of the Municipal by-laws, the payment of a pension of Rs. 150 per mensem, from the 16th June last, to Mr. Nusserwanjee Furdoonjee, First Assistant Assessor, he being unable to serve any longer in the Municipality. Mr. Nusserwanjee's net service in the Municipality is 34 years 6 months 15 days.

The Council sanctioned the pension asked for.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 2 p.m.
Band, B. V. R., Gymkhana, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Agra (s), from London ; Clan Stuart (s), Cape Town ; Malda (s) and Chilka (s), Suez ; Henry Bolckow (s) Persian Gulf.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Bengal (s), for Jeddah ; Ellora (s), Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Gymkhana this evening (weather permitting) :—

Quick March	King William	Heinsdorf.
Overture	Emma de Resburgo	Meyerbeer.
Cavatina	Poliuto (I Martiri)	Donizetti.
Valse	Tout a Vous	Waldteufel.
Quadrille	Fatinitza	Suppé.
Polka	Neumarker	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Clan Stuart entered the dock yesterday.

LOTTERY-HOUSE KEEPERS.—Lall Suckerbhoy, Butchoo Ismail Gowlee, and Canjee Noor Mahomed were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of keeping an office or place at Gogaree Mohla for the purpose of drawing lotteries. Prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 were fined Rs. 15 each, and the other man Rs. 10.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Asgur Shaik Toorag, residing at Shaik Abdoola Packmoda-street, reported to the police on Thursday that a man named Kulloo Hajee Meerum had absconded with a sum of Rs. 200 belonging to him, having been entrusted with the amount to purchase tickets on his behalf.

HOUSEBREAKING AND THEFT.—Luximon Baboo, Dhakia Dhaku, and Rama Essu were yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of housebreaking and theft of property, consisting of a wooden box containing cash to the amount of Rs. 28-8, the property of Nanjee Tejpal. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and prisoners Nos. 2 and 3 were sentenced to similar imprisonment for a period of four and three months respectively.

COURT-MARTIAL.—At a European District Court-martial held at Poona on 11th September, Private Walter Scott, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, was arraigned upon the following charges :—(First)—Disobeying, in such manner as to show a wilful defiance of authority, a lawful command given personally by his superior officer in the execution of his office, in that at Wanowrie Barracks, Poona, on 31st of August he disobeyed the lawful command given to him personally by Colour Sergeant Hall, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, his superior officer, in the execution of his office, to leave the Sergeants' Mess 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, by remaining in defiance of such order. (Secondly) Offering violence to his superior officer in that he attempted to assault Colour Sergeant Hall by rushing towards him in a threatening manner. The Court found the prisoner guilty of all the charges, and sentenced him to be imprisoned with hard labour for one hundred and sixty-eight days. The sentence has been confirmed.

THE ORMISTON MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following subscriptions have been received and are lodged in the Bank of Bombay :—

	Rs.		Rs.
Sir C. Forbes & Co.	250	Currimbhoy Ebram	50
Jairaj Peerbhoy	100	Mooljee Jewrai	50
John Griffiths	100	Allana Munjee	25
Dr. Thomas Blaney	100	Dr. J. A. da Gama	20
Ewart, Latham & Co.	100	E. Watkins	10
James Smeaton	50	V. Taborda	10
Dr. Sidney Smith	30	C. B. Rodrigues	5
F. W. Stevens	50	Narpall Passoo	12
John Fleming	100	Warson Dewjee	12
M. C. Lobo	25	Jaitha Ladha	12
Dadabhoy H. Dubash	100	Hassam Oosman	12
Fraser and Miller	100	Hajee Essa Allurruckia	12
W. Richardson	100	Hajee Abba Jooma	12
Col. W. A. Baker	100	Haiee Ahmed	12
M. G. Druitt	25	Kessowjee Nuthoo seller	12
F. G. Dumayne	30	Moorar Mooljee	10
Eduljee Framjee & Co.	50	Lilla Raulmul	10
Khan Bahadur Byramjee Dadabhoy	20	Dama Passoo	12
Ruttonjee Dadabhoy	50	Khimjee Ramaia	12
Framjee Ruttonjee	20	A. Panton	10
Dr. W. Dymock	50	Viram Canjee	10
Capt. H. Morland	100	Venayek Wassodev	5
Hurrychund Willajee	50	Mungesh Purshotum	10
W. E. H. Nimmo	25	Bhai Meeya & Co.	24
Esmaeljee E. Kurva	100	Bomanjee Bhicajee	5
Capt. McCann	30	Jamnadas Gigabhoy	15
J. P. Baird	25	Pandlick Anunta	5
Khimjee Jewa & Co.	100	C. Ainsworth	10
Tejpall Gopejee	50	Pasoo Maisee	10
Visram Ebram & Co.	50	Dewchund Khutow	20
H. E. Jacomb	50	Sorabjee S. Bengalee	100
Col. G. Merewether	50	A. Smith	50
Joomabhoy Laliee & Co.	50	Total Rs.	...2,764

Gentlemen who have not already done so are requested to pay in their subscriptions to the Bank of Bombay.

JOHN FLEMING,
For self and Co., Secretaries.

Bombay, 15th September, 1882.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—To-day there will be a pick-up game at 2 p. m., and members who have promised to play are requested to be punctual. Any other members wishing to play should be on the ground not later than 2-30 p.m. Tiffin for members, and their friends will be ready at 1-30 p. m.

CARLTON *vs.* ROYAL ARTILLERY.—A match will be played to-morrow morning at 10 a. m. at Colaba, between the Bombay Carlton and Royal Artillery. The Carlton players are :—Chance, Blackwell, McMeekin, Harrington, J. Devlin, O'Shea, Crowley, Brumby, Dunk, Gawthorne, Thomas.

POONA *vs.* PARSEES.—This annual match will be played at Poona on Monday and Tuesday next. This will be the fourth match between the two teams, the result of the previous contests being—1878—drawn ; Parsees had an advantage in the 1st innings ; 1879—drawn ; Poona had an advantage in the 1st innings ; 1881—Poona won by 159 runs.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 17.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 267 and 290.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 200, 265, and 445.
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21.—St. Matthew, Apostle, Evangelist and Martyr.
8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past seven o'clock, and in the evening at half-past five.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 17.
7-30 a.m.—(Bombay time). Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns, 276, 263 and 320.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns, 218, 351, and 215.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 17.
8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a. m.
Official time at all services.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

FIFTEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY.
6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (plain).
7-30 a. m.—Holy Communion (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a. m.—Matins.
5 p. m.—Children's Service.
6 a. m.—Evensong.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THERE will be service on board a ship in the Prince's Dock, at eleven o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) morning. The name of the ship will be duly notified in the Coffee Rooms at the Dock. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors'Home. 6-30 p. m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Hispania. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, Prayer Books, and Magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

THE RECENT TRAMWAY PROSECUTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the report of the judgment, on the charge of obstructing a tramway inspector, as appearing in your issue of the 11th inst., I beg to say that the defendant was not discharged *with an admonition*, nor were any words conveying that meaning used in delivering the judgment. I hope you will, therefore, be kind enough to enter that correction in your next issue.

N. F. BHANDARA,
Barrister-at-Law.

19, Eldon-road, High Court, Sept. 15.

⁂ Our Reporter informs us that the magistrate delivered his judgment in the matter in a very low tone, and did use the words "discharged with an admonition," and that these words also appear in the magistrate's notes on the case.—ED., *B. G.*

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—SEPT. 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY and a COMMON JURY.)

PERJURY.

THE trial of Rowjee Succaram on the charge of having intentionally given false evidence in the case Empress *vs.* Heerjee Souspal and Mathoora Sooklal, tried at the last Criminal Sessions, was resumed to-day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the defence.

After evidence was gone into and counsel had addressed the Court, his Lordship proceeded to sum up. He said that on the 1st July the prisoner was placed before Mr. Ryan, magistrate, and duly examined, in connection with the trial of his master, Heerjee Souspal, on the charge of having defrauded Messrs. Volkart Brothers of large quantities of coal lying at Sewree-bunder. The evidence which the prisoner had given at the preliminary investigation before the magistrate was very important, as connecting Heerjee Souspal with the coal frauds. The case was committed to the Sessions on the 6th July, and when the prisoner was put into the witness-box at the trial before the then presiding judge, Mr. Latham, he denied the truth of all the material evidence he had given in the Police Court, stating that he had given it under police *zoolum*. The prisoner charged improper conduct on the part of three superior officers employed in the detective branch of the police, namely, Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, Rao Bahadoor Dajee Gangadhar, and a jemedar, all of whom denied that they had ever exercised *zoolum* upon the prisoner. His Lordship remarked that the three men were high up in the detective branch of the Bombay police; and being in that responsible position, the jury might take it for granted that they would not hold their present positions unless they had the full confidence of their head, Sir Frank Souter. It was necessary that in the second city of the Queen's dominions—second only to London—there should be at the top of the detective branch of the police a person of the intelligence of Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, who knew English well and always gave his evidence in that language. It appeared to his Lordship that the prisoner had told a serious lie, when examined at the Sessions, for the purpose of giving some colour to his change of front. All the circumstances tended to show that the evidence which the prisoner had given in the police court was true, and that at the last moment, whether he was bribed or actuated by a desire to save his former master, he veered round, alleging that all he had stated in the police court was false, and that he had done so under pressure exercised upon him by the police.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said.—Rowjee Succaram, you have been convicted on the clearest evidence of a very serious offence. The offence of giving false evidence is unfortunately extremely prevalent in these courts. The sentence of the court upon you is that you be kept in rigorous imprisonment for three years.

The Sessions were then formally dissolved.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 15.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

DISPUTE BETWEEN RELATIVES.

DORABJEE HORMUSJEE *vs.* DOSSIBAI AND ANOTHER.

THIS is a suit brought by the plaintiff against his sister, Dossibai, and her husband, Cowasjee Jehangeer Jussawalla, to recover Rs. 3,000, alleged to be due on a promissory note passed by Dossibai. The Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodeen, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Starling and Mr. Farran, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, for the defendants.

Bapoojee Dhunjeebhoy, re-examined by Mr. Starling.—I do not remember the exact time when plaintiff went to reside in Gilder-street. I knew him when he was residing with his brother, Heerjeeboy, but I was not on speaking terms with him then. At the station, where we had the first conversation, he asked me to raise for him a loan of Rs. 1,500. After making inquiries about the loan, I went and saw him at his house in Gilder-street. About a month subsequently he spoke to me about the forgeries. The first forgery was of Heerjeebhoy's letters. I was not successful in the first attempts. This letter now shown me forms the first forgery of Heerjeebhoy's English signature and the signatures of two European witnesses. Plaintiff had bills signed by the two Europeans, whose signatures were traced from the bills. The body of the letter is in Gujratee, in the handwriting of Heerjeebhoy. Besides this, I have forged other documents against Heerjeebhoy. All documents against him had been forged before those against Dossibai were forged. The former kept me occupied six or seven months.

You have given all sorts of months as the time when you committed the various forgeries. Just remind him of that. Now, was it the hot weather or the rainy season?—It was at the end of the rains.

Now, you know that December and January are in the cold season?—Yes.

Then how did you say yesterday that you executed the forgeries in December, or January, or February?—I made a mistake in saying that; but I remember the time was the end of the rains. My services to plaintiff were not rendered daily, but from time to time extending over about a year or a little more. Nothing came to my notice which induced me to make over the papers to Dhunjeebhoy. Subsequently I heard that Dossibai had given some information to the police regarding forgeries which the plaintiff had caused to be executed. The plaintiff himself told me of that, asking me to cease to attend at his house until he wrote to me or saw me at the station. I remember Dossibai coming to my house on the day she succeeded in the pearls case. I told the plaintiff of it. I don't know whether Dhunjeebhoy is living at present. He was turned out of my house for not rendering proper services: after which I went to see him at his house at Paedhonee, and he came to my house. The papers I had forged for the plaintiff had been deposited with Dhunjeebhoy at his place. When Dossibai came to my house to see my mother or other relations, I had no conversation with her. I only went to her house twice, once about the sale of a house and at another time about a loan.

The judge.—When you found that you had taken the draft by mistake, why did you not return it to the plaintiff?—I kept it by me for my own safety in case plaintiff should act treacherously towards me.

Had you his permission to take it away?—No, I had not.

Did he afterwards ask you about it?—Yes. When he asked me I said I knew nothing about it, and that it was lying on the table. The two drafts I have mentioned were of different documents. There were two or three drafts like that.

Dadabhoy Cowasjee, examined by Mr. Starling.—I am the defendants' son and know the plaintiff, my uncle. In March, 1880, plaintiff was in the habit of coming to my house. I attested plaintiff's signature to a document regarding Rs. 3,000 which he borrowed from my mother. She kept the document. I brought the money from upstairs and handed it over. Plaintiff had brought some insurance policies to be deposited as security. I read them and explained them to my mother. They were for the lives of two or three Europeans and for the aggregate amount of about Rs. 20,000. I don't remember the names of the Europeans, but they were noted down in the memorandum book that is missing. One policy was, I think, of the Oriental Life Assurance Company. In the same book I had made a memorandum of the loan. About a fortnight after the loan my mother, in the presence of the plaintiff, asked me to take Rs. 2,000 to the bank the next day, as a payment was to be made to a Marwaree. Plaintiff then asked my mother to allow him to exchange notes of large denomination for those of a smaller denomination. My mother consented. I eventually paid the money at the bank. It consisted of large notes that were brought by the plaintiff. I afterwards paid Rs. 3,000 at the bank. My mother told me they were brought by plaintiff. I was present when the money was brought by plaintiff and paid to my mother. She returned the policies to plaintiff.

Mr. Starling asked for the production of the policies.

Mr. Budroodeen said the plaintiff never deposited any.

Witness continued.—The silver cups, of which these are photographs, were brought by plaintiff to my mother, who lent Rs. 2,000 on their security. The plaintiff passed a note for the loan, which was attested by me. On the repayment of the loan, the cups were returned to plaintiff. He sent his boy, named Salloo, with a note to my mother, who returned the cups. Salloo took them away in a cart which he had brought with him. I knew the last witness Bapoojee by sight. Everyone treated him as a madman. I never saw him conversing with my mother. I know the plaintiff's handwriting. The exhibits 10, 11, and 15 are in his handwriting.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodeen.—Bapoojee was said to be the son of my mother's aunt, but I never spoke to him. I had no particular reason for shunning him before his conviction. None of the exhibits 10, 11, and 15 were written in my presence. The Rs. 3,000 were lent to plaintiff about the middle of March, 1880. I never sold any ornaments for my mother, and was never present when any payments were made to her for jewels. I went with my mother when she opened an account at the Bank of Bombay. I am not sure whether the insurance policies which plaintiff deposited were three or four. I cannot give you the name of any one of the policy-holders, or say how many names were mentioned therein. I think the policy of one person was for Rs. 8,000 or Rs. 10,000, but I don't know the name of the insuring company. I was sitting in court all the time the plaintiff was examined about the policies. I gave instructions to Eduljee, who conveyed them to Mr. Starling. At this distance of time, I don't think I would be able to remember the names of the parties whose lives were insured even if you mentioned them to me now. I don't remember the exact name of the company I mentioned, nor the amount of the policy. I don't recollect now if the name of my uncle, the plaintiff, was on the polices. I did not notice whether they were assigned to him or not. I made no mark on them, and I don't think I should recognise them. Perhaps I might do so from the amounts. One or two of the persons whose lives were insured were of advanced age. I could not recognise the policies even were I to see them now. I did not notice the names of any attesting witnesses on them. I did not minutely examine them.

To the Court.—None of the policies were assigned over to my mother. They were pledged as security in respect of a promissory note. No notice was given at the insurance offices. The security was given only for two months.

Mr. Starling asked for the production of the policies which Mr. Budroodeen had been flourishing in the face of the witness.

Mr. Budroodeen produced them, and Mr. Starling handed one of them to the witness.

Re-examined by Mr. Starling.—I recognise this as one of the policies that plaintiff had deposited with my mother. (It was of the Universal Life Assurance Company for Rs. 10,000.)

Mr. Starling put in the policy.

Mr. Reginald Gilbert, of the firm of Messrs. Payne and Gilbert, said his firm were solicitors for Dossibai in the mortgage and the pearl suits. On the 9th March last Dossibai came to witness's office with two envelopes, which were returned to her that day, and were brought back by her husband the following day. Dossibai said she had received them through the post, and both he and Mr. Payne were consulted. Witness went with her to the Mazagon Police Office, but as Sir Frank Souter had gone, the documents were returned to Dosibai. The next day witness went with her husband to the office, and at Sir Frank Souter's advice made over the documents to Mr. Brewin after having initialed them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I don't remember asking Dosibai the reason of her having delayed bringing the documents to me. (The post mark was the 5th March.) Dosibai did not say they came from Bapoojee's family. From the conversation, I concluded they came from the plaintiff. I believe she said she did not know whence they came. The envelopes had previously been opened.

To the Court.—They were not examined by any expert at the time. We were only too anxious to make them over to the police.

Mr. Starling said he understood Mr. Brewin, who was present in court, had with him the statement of Bapoojee taken down by Mr. Cleveland. The learned counsel had no objection to its being put in.

Mr. Budroodin said he should like Mr. Brewin to be called, so that he might state the exact circumstances under which that statement was made.

Mr. Starling said he left it to his learned friend to call Mr. Brewin if he pleased.

Mr. Brewin was not called, and left the court with some documents he had brought with him.

Gunnoo, a coolie in the employ of Messrs. Crawford and Co., auctioneers, generally corroborated Dosibai's statements as to the circumstances, as far as he could see, under which the promissory note was executed. Witness saw the plaintiff put one paper which he took from the writing table in the breast part of his coat, and another in his pocket. He then walked away before Dosibai came back into the room. She was frightened at the disappearance of the papers, and witness told her the *Seth* who was sitting there (*i.e.* the plaintiff) had taken them away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Budroodin.—I was at the bungalow fifteen days before the furniture was sold, and at least three days after the sale. I was summoned as a witness to attend the police court.

To the Court.—The plaintiff only wrote on that occasion. Neither Dosibai nor her husband wrote anything. Plaintiff took away from the table nothing but a white paper. Some papers were lying on the table when he came. After he left, I saw two or three places lying vacant, from which papers had been removed. I watched rather closely. I did not notice him taking up any book from the table. If he had done so, I should have seen it. There were small thin books lying on the table. Some were writing books and some printed ones. If he had taken any of them, I should have seen it. There were no cupboards or drawers in the room at the time.

Jamsetjee Cowasjee Jussawalla examined by Mr. Starling.—I am the defendants' son. I never took a promissory note from my mother to the plaintiff. I remember the 14th December, 1881, the day on which there was a row. I was not present when my parents and the plaintiff were present in the hall. I did not attempt to take any papers from plaintiff's pocket that day. My father left the bungalow first, and I and my brother followed him. I went to the Grant-road station where my father was, while my brother went to the plaintiff's house. I and my father went to Dadur. On our return, the plaintiff got into the same train and got out at the Marine-line station. I and my father also got out there.

Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Jussawalla examined by Mr. Starling.—I am one of the defendants in this case. I was never present when Dosibai borrowed Rs. 2,000 from the plaintiff. To my knowledge she never borrowed of him either Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000. I was not present on any occasion when he paid Dosibai either of these amounts. Dosibai never in my presence agreed to give plaintiff a fresh promissory note. (Is shown photographs of the cups.) I remember these cups being twice brought to my bungalow and deposited there as security for some moneys advanced by Dosibai. The first occasion was five or six years ago. On the second occasion, they remained in my house two or three months. On the 14th December, 1881, plaintiff came to my house and stole some papers. He got up and said he was going to show the papers to Dosibai, and he went away. I did not touch him at the bungalow, but did so at the Marine-line station. Conversation was going on between plaintiff and Dosibai about money matters, of which I did not know. Plaintiff sat down to make a fair copy of a pencil note. Dosibai was there, sitting at a table opposite to the plaintiff. I did not mind their conversation. From Grant-road, I followed the plaintiff to the Dadur station, which he left before I could take him up. On returning to Grant-road station, I saw the plaintiff standing there. He got into a train, and I and my young son followed him to the Marine-line station. I had a quarrel with him there, and we went to the Picquet station. In the presence of the police inspector, he produced a bundle of paper which he had stolen. This pencil draft was among them. They were Dosibai's papers. There was no book with him, he has had time to put it by somewhere.

The Court then adjourned until Monday.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice LATHAM.)

ACTION ON REDRAFTS.

CHARLES PALMER AND OTHERS *vs.* RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE BOYCE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiffs, Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Company, claimed to recover Rs. 3,600, and interest, on two bills of exchange accepted by the defendants.

Mr. Farran and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Crawford and Bovey, appeared for the plaintiffs; the Hon'ble Mr. Lang, Advocate-General, and the Hon'ble Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the second and third defendants. The first defendant appeared in person and made no defence.

The plaint stated that on the 28th December, 1881, the plaintiffs by their two bills of exchange required the defendants to pay to their order the respective sums of Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 1,100, making together the sum of Rs. 3,600, four months after the date of the two bills. The defendants accepted the bills; but when they were presented for payment, they did not pay the amount due. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 3,600, together with Rs. 10 for notary charges, and interest.

The second and the third defendants, in their written statement, denied that they were indebted to the plaintiffs in any part of the amount claimed. The defendants said that the bills of exchange were not accepted by them or on their behalf. They had never carried on business in partnership with the first defendant. The two defendants were doing business together, but their firm had no transaction whatever with the plaintiffs. They had no personal knowledge of the transactions between the plaintiffs and the first defendant; but they believed that the bills of exchange, referred to in the plaint, were either accepted for the accommodation of the plaintiffs, or were in renewal of bills accepted by the first defendant for goods supplied to him by the plaintiffs on his own personal account.

The case is still at hearing.

MR. COLQUHOUN'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, SEPT. 9.

(*Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette."*)

AT the navigation limit of the Canton river, Pe-sê or Pak-shik, Mr. Colquhoun and his companions left their boat and commenced arangements for their overland march. But at this stage of the journey a most serious obstacle to their further progress arose, for the head interpreter,—a highly cultivated gentleman who spoke English and German admirably and who quoted Alfred de Musset,—turned out to be by no means adapted to the work of exploration. The nearer he came to the difficulties the less he liked them. The sight of the Yunnan hills, and the stories which the people told him of the hardships and dangers of Yunnan travel, were enough to make him decide that he could not go on. He returned to Canton, and eventually the second interpreter, seeing that the travellers were determined to proceed with or without him, agreed to follow them anywhere. On the 18th March the mountainous plateau of Yunnan was ascended, and a new country and new life was entered upon. With ten mules and some eighteen porters the march to the S. W. of Yunnan was commenced. This march, some forty stages, was executed with only a few days' halt, and was a somewhat trying one, although full of interest; it was accomplished on foot, as much for the purpose of economy as for enabling the travellers to carry on surveying operations uninterruptedly. The interpreter, however, insisted upon having a sedan chair and four porters. The features of Yunnan are described as those of a mountainous plateau, about 5,000 feet above sea-level, with ranges of varying height. The country is very broken and hilly, interspersed with numerous rivers and lakes, with beautiful and fertile valleys. The Me-kong, Salween, and Shivali are the principal rivers in the west; the Song-ca in the south; and the northern branch of the Canton river in the east. None of these rivers are navigable, and the rapid and heavy falls prohibit the idea altogether of their ever being made navigable. The south and west of Yunnan are the richest and most fertile parts. The north, a barren sterile region, is regarded by the Yunnanese as a sort of Siberia. The plains and valleys throughout the south and west have numerous fine cities and innumerable villages, many of them of considerable size. The inhabitants of the cities and larger villages are mostly Chinese—*i. e.*, are the descendants of the Chinese of the lower eastern plains, and are called Pentijen. On the hillsides and in some of the smaller villages are the aboriginal people, now entirely subdued by the Chinese. Some of them, however, such as the Lo-los are allowed to have a Tw-ssu, or aboriginal chief, who is responsible and reports to the Mandarins. The crops of the valleys are rice, mainly as a food staple, while opium poppy is grown to a most surprising extent. It has been calculated that one-third of the cultivable area is under poppy. This, Mr. Colquhoun thinks, is within the mark. The lower hillsides are covered with small timber, the upper heights having fine forests of oak and cypress. European fruits and flowers abound. The principal exports are minerals, opium, and tea, to the neighbouring countries, for which is received back, principally, raw cotton from the Shan States south and west, also English salt from Bhamo; while piecegoods, and European articles generally come all the way from Canton. The question of trade routes to Yunnan, the lecturer said, would have to be entered upon very fully to be intelligible, and time would not permit him to dilate upon it. He hoped that later, in the book which he intended to publish, he would be able to show that a trade route from S. E. Burmah to S. W. Yunnan would most likely be found possible. The travellers, on their way through the south, found the fine cities ruined and deserted, while in the west, the stronghold of the Mussulman insurgents during the terrible fifteen years war, the ruin and decay were still more apparent. Civil war and the Yunnan plague, a most terrible scourge resembling the famous plague of London in many respects, have between them decimated the country and reduced the population from probably something like fifteen millions to about three millions. All the prefectural and sub-prefectural cities are recta[illegible]gular and walled, and although affording protecti[illegible] against the arms supplied to the native soldiery, would offer little resistance to European arms. Each Fu, or city of the first rank, has a prefect and a Chentai, or Brigadier-General, who is supposed to have a force of a thousand men at headquarters, and more at out-posts. But, as in most other Chinese matters, imagination enters largely into the calculation; and when the lecturer inquired as to the whereabouts of the 1,000 men he was answered with a smile that was expressive. The pay of the 1,000 men is, however, drawn with the most minute regularity. The soldiers are, when not spoilt by opium-smoking, physically, fine men. While in the south the travellers were anxious to see something of the Song-ca river, or Fleuve Rouge, which the French are anxious to make the trade route to Yunnan. They got within a day's march of Manhao, the place which the French wish to make the *entrepôt* for the trade between Tongking and Yunnan. Manhao can probably be made the navigation limit of the Song-ca, although the river for some distance below will require to be improved by European engineering skill. A push had to be made to reach Ssu-mao, the S. W. frontier town, to attempt the passage through the Shan States before the rains set in. Since the time that the travellers were near Manhao, a considerable portion of the river has been practically annexed by the French. Mr. Colquhoun thinks it unlikely that the Chinese will view with indifference the supremacy of the French on these waters. The second highest official of the province, the Taotai of Yunnan lately went on a mission to inquire into the conduct of certain unruly tribes. These "unruly tribes" were our Channel neighbours. Until they reached Ssu-mao the travellers were inundated with attentions from the officials to a most unpleasant degree; but at Ssu-mao this was altered; pressure was brought to bear upon the party, and not one man, guides, interpreter, or servants would, take one step southwards from Ssu-m[illegible]. This put an end to the exploratio[illegible] w[illegible] he took a last look at the hill, to the south which he had hoped to cross, Mr. Colquho[illegible] "heart-pang such as seldom comes to a[illegible] his lifetime." The party was compel[illegible] from the Southern Shan States and [illegible] wards in order to reach Talif[illegible] gain Bhamo on the Irrawad[illegible] difficulty was experienced [illegible] teers for the journey up [illegible] Mandarins assured the t[illegible] no route existed; they were info[illegible] that there were no villages, no population and that the country was infested by the plague; and they were pressed to go round by Yunnan Sen, the capital. Resolution carried the day, however, and the travellers found the road which they followed, skirting the valley of the Papien river, and passing village after village and town after town, all deserted owing to the ravages of the war and the plague. Mr. Wahab had to be carried in a chair the greater part of the way, owing to his illness. After a march of 21 days Talifoo was reached, and preparations made for the journey thence to Bhamo, no easy task in the rains. While at Talifoo Mr. Colquhoun had an interview with General Chang, the "Titai of W. Yunnan, who had served with "Chinese Gordon," of whom he could not say enough in praise. He dwelt upon his great honesty, a virtue which seems to be admired and lauded by the Chinese in proportion to its rarity. The march from Talifoo westward in heavy rain and over the worst route in Yunnan was anything but a pleasure trip; but things went on fairly well until Yung-chang (the Vochan of Marco Polo) was reached. An episode occurred at this point which prevented the progress of the travellers and necessitated their return towards Tali. The Mandarin conductor who was to guide the party from Yung-chang to Bhamo, acting under the influence of the interpreter, declared he could get no information as to the routes. Reasoning was useless, and Mr. Colquhoun determined to return to Tali and seek the assistance of Mr. Clarke, the missionary. Neither servants nor mules were to be procured for the return journey, so the two travellers, with but a little money in their pockets, started off by themselves. This prompt proceeding had the desired effect, and on the afternoon of the same day, as the two were seated at a wayside tea-house, up came the whole troop of servants, guides, &c. At last, after many difficulties and a toilsome journey, Manwyne was reached. Leesetai, notorious in connection with the Margary affair was in the village, and Mr. Colquhoun, although by no means anxious to see him, thought it judicious to send cards according to Chinese custom. From Manwyne the party travelled southward for five days, then, crossing the hills by a winding track, from one Kachyim hamlet to another, at last reached Bhamo. This portion of the journey was one of great privation, exposure, and danger, and made during heavy rains. At Bhamo the travellers were treated with great kindness by Mr. Stevenson, of the China Inland Mission. Twelve days by steamer brought them past Mandalay to Rangoon.

The Commander-in-Chief called for a vote of thanks to Mr. Colquhoun for his interesting lecture. The call was cordially responded to.

THE SULTAN AS THE MUSSULMAN CALIPH.

THE *Standard's* Paris correspondent wrote on August 24:—The telegram received in London from Constantinople, which says that the Sultan's hesitation to conclude a Military Convention with England regulating the conditions of his armed co-operation with the British forces in Egypt is owing to his having received anonymous letters from Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, threatening him with the loss of the Caliphate if he accedes to the demands of England, is considered here of such grave import that I at once took steps to ascertain whether there was any truth in the assertion. I am in a position to say that if the Sultan's hesitation is not to be attributed solely to these letters he has at any rate received more than one threatening missive, and that they are not written by obscure fanatics, but by men whose influence in the Moslem world is immense. In my despatch which appeared in the *Standard* of the 17th instant, I informed you that I had obtained good information concerning the hostility prevailing in the Arab Mussulman world against the Sultan. That hostility is growing, and will, in all probability, surprise Europe by assuming a tangible form much sooner than is generally anticipated. The Sultan's authority as Caliph was greatly prejudiced by the war in Tunis. The Egyptian campaign will, it is said, almost annihilate it. The invasion of Tunis by the French was a great blow to the authority of the Sultan over the Arabs, but his vacillating policy with regard to Egypt has exasperated them to such a degree that, according to a gentleman who has spent the last forty years of his life in Syria, Arabia, and Egypt, "the booming of the English guns in the neighbourhood of Cairo will sound the knell of his departing power in Asia as well as in Africa." The reason for this exasperation is a very good one. The Sultan [illegible] or less openly supported [illegible]

[illegible] thus [illegible] is already bearing fruit, [illegible] by all the despatches which arrived from the East. At the Cabinet Council held to-day at the Elysée, under the presidency of M. Grevy, M. Duclerc laid before his colleagues the official information he had received concerning this disaffection. According to these official documents, the effervescence on the coast of Syria, and especially in the province of Yemen, has greatly increased, in spite of the measures taken by the Ottoman Government to guarantee the security of the Christian populations. The Porte is therein described as entirely powerless to cope with the growing agitation. In presence of the recognised inability of the Turkish Government to insure the lives and property of Christians, a diplomatic correspondence between the Powers has been begun. It is further stated that France has already sent two ironclads to the coast of Syria, and that Italy has despatched the Formidabile to the same station. A Caliph disputing the authority of Abdul Hamid has not yet arisen in Asia, but it is more than probable that before long he will appear on the scene, invested with all the authority that the sanction of the great Mussulman nobility at Mecca can confer.

THE SALVATION ARMY TEN YEARS AGO.

A CORRESPONDENT communicates the following article to a London paper:—

It was a cold day, and, in our journey along the Whitechapel-road, the society of the pavement anything but select. In front of a building just ahead is a company singing a hymn, it is to be assumed, to a rollicking tune. There is a good burthen of men's voices. Whether head and heart or a pair of good lungs are chiefly concerned the result seems enjoyment. One almost felt a sensation of warmth on that very cold day in staying to listen to (we had almost said watch) the men's voices, which put one in mind of a row of paving-stone thumpers, a happy uniformity taking the place of harmony. So many remarkable faces in so small a group I had never met with before. Some of them were studies beyond caricature. Most had a light upon them, but whether this came of sincere feeling, or was but the glare of a confirmed hypocrisy, it needed an acquaintance to decide. The faces of the roughest seemed to have had a tremendous bout with soap and water, and what one could see of the hair of the head showed the sleekest [illegible]ection. The possessors of Sunday clothes did [illegible] to be many. It did not matter. Nothing [illegible]onvulsed could have shorn those [illegible]cal serenity. At my side [illegible] old man of about [illegible]ssively greasy [illegible] by trade. [illegible] knowle[illegible] can be said w[illegible] The preliminary [illegible] company betook them[illegible] and an outside appearance [illegible]shed. I made one of the queue follow[illegible] fact I had reached my destination, being [illegible] by a previous announcement that a "No-sect Love-feast" would be held in that quarter on that day. We entered a large galleried hall, in which, upstairs and down, about seven hundred people might have found seats, and as time wore on the place became fairly full. One was struck with the curious prefatory phrases of the members of this "No-sect" congregation used in addressing each other. They came chiefly from men, and the rougher the type and the more frequent the phrases. "Bless thy 'eart, Dick, we shall have a grand meetin'." "Lord love you, how are you?" "Hallelujah, sister!" These were samples of what one overheard from far and near. One man's greeting to an acquaintance was with a slight waving of the hands and certainly with a not unhappy expression of countenance, "We shall meet beyond the river." Some other words were sung and then the two men joined in a refrain while shaking hands. Their sunburnt faces, long drab coats, neck mufflers, and tight fitting trousers suggested nomadism and an interest in horseflesh. Everywhere were to be seen the poorest of the poor; many uncleanly in the extreme. There were wretched cold-looking faces which seemed to shiver in an atmosphere almost stifling.

The proceedings opened in a not altogether pleasant manner. They were unofficially begun by a "converted collier" at a murderous pitch of voice. Not content with leading off the refrain of a hymn a great many times, he suddenly dropped on his knees and roared above the heads of the yet singing multitude, "Send the glory! Shake the place!" His vagaries were cut short, however, by a tall, shy-looking man, in the garb of a minister, who began another hymn, and at the end of the first verse raised his hands, and obtaining silence, began to pray in a thoughtful and incomparably more decorous manner. Afterwards, while a grace was being sung, plates of plumcake were handed about. Small, indeed, were the portions of the edible, being each above the size of a thimble. A northern Ranter, of the old-fashioned type, would have turned up his nose at the sight of such bits, and have wondered what Methodism was coming to. The great hunches of seed-bread passed about in baskets at a Yorkshire love feast is verily a sight for a hungry wayfarer. Pots of water followed, and, lastly, a collecting-plate. It was passed over the heads of the poorly-clad, and so far as was observable from my own seat, the maximum contribution [illegible]s one penny. The total amount contributed [illegible]d not have exceeded a pound or two, and could [illegible]ave paid for the hire of the hall. There was [illegible]ning service, but I was at the pains of as[illegible] that, though offerings were received at [illegible] there was not to be another seat-to-seat [illegible] that day. After another grace had [illegible] quiet-looking man wearing a white [illegible]unced that two minutes would be [illegible]eaker, and that if there were any [illegible]y were to get up and say what [illegible]or them—a rally received with [illegible] the audience. The first men gre[illegible]ges of nomadic appearance to rise were [illegible] learnt that they had been already alluded to, an[illegible]ur years previously, but "brought in" together [illegible] existence, returning to still maintained an out-door [illegible] believe what they White-chapel periodically. T[illegible]e time of their last said, they had all through th[illegible]intained a "prayer-encampment in Epping Forest ma[illegible] by the well-ing-tent," which was resorted t[illegible]al purposes. disposed of the fraternity for devoti[illegible] succession.

Other speakers followed in sharp[illegible]nd another amongst them a navy, a mariner, a[illegible] altogether who had to use his own words, been [illegible]earer, a in one "a wife-beater, a drunkard, a s[illegible]der"—a liar, and guilty of everything 'cept mur[illegible]erted saving clause which appeared judiciously in[illegible] considering the presence of a police officer st[illegible]nding with his back to the wall near the door. [illegible]he best received "experiences" were those embodying incidents of a humorous character, as when one speaker told of a Christian old woman of his acquaintance, who said that she had caught a cold and lost her voice, and could not "sing to Jesus," as she had been doing, adding, "But, bless the Lord I can blow it inside." The same old woman on being asked by an infidel what she thought of the passage in the Bible where it said that Peter cut off the ear of the high priest's servant, replied, "Only cut off his ear! I'd ha' cut off his head!" The chief speaker on the occasion was introduced as "Old Bendy," who "having mauled for the devil so long," was then "mauling for Jesus;" and who, "having fought for the belt," was then "fighting for the crown." Then up rose one's old friend, the ex-champion prize-fighter of these realms, Bendigo, to wit—a grey-whiskered, spectacled old man, as straight as a larch in build, whose cheery, determined face evoked unbounded enthusiasm on the part of the audience. He had the look of a well-to-do farmer, even to the russet-coloured face, but was possessed of quick-acting energies, and a rapid determined way of speech which stamped him as a man of extraordinary character. He alone had a Bible in hand, and expounded a chapter with great effect, indulging in home thrusts at almost every sentence. He seemed to commence with real diffidence, and left it for others to deal with his personality. One peculiarity of speech was noticeable. When a speaker had made a point, and the rest of the people said "Amen," or "Hallelujah!" or "Glory," Bendy's one ejaculation was "Bravo!" In regard to the proceedings, as a whole, I found it impossible to deny the existence of a genuine element of the better life, however eccentric its manifestations might be.

I have been writing about what happened ten years ago. It is about six years ago since a paragraph recording the death of the hero of the prize-ring went the round of the papers, and Bendigo appears to have maintained his changed character down to the last. Had he lived, what a redoubtable champion the ranks of the Salvation Army would have contained, and how very useful his presence might have been in the midst of "soldiers" marching through the streets of Salisbury. The nameless sect, with Bendigo in the forefront, has given itself a name, and the quiet person, wearing a white neck-cloth, has developed into a tactician and rewarded himself with the name of "General." The sect of 400 or 500, without a name, in its present organisation evidences a force and vitality which has never until now been realised in religious enterprise.—*Daily News.*

THE SLAVE TRADE.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper lately issued contains the Convention between Her Majesty and His Majesty the Shah of Persia for the suppression of the traffic in slaves, signed at Teheran, March 2, and ratifications exchanged at the same place, June 14, 1882. The articles are as follows:—"1. In order to prevent the chance of negro slaves, male and female, being imported into Persia, British cruisers shall be permitted to visit and detain merchant vessels under the Persian flag, or belonging to Persian subjects, which may be engaged in, or which there may be reasonable grounds for suspecting to be or to have been engaged during the voyage on which they are met, in carrying slaves; and if any such slaves are found on board such merchant vessels, the vessel, with all on board, shall be taken before the nearest Persian authorities for trial. But no person whatsoever who, being furnished with a Government passport, countersigned by a British Resident or Consul, may have gone from Persia to visit the places of pilgrimage, shall, when returning, be interfered with, provided such person be not accompanied by more negroes, either male or female, than the number mentioned in his original pass. The presence of any such additional negro or negroes shall be *prima facie* evidence of an attempted traffic in slaves. 2. If any merchant vessel under the Persian flag be captured by a British cruiser and taken into a Persian port for adjudication, it shall be the officer of the British cruiser making the capture, or some duly authorized officer of the British Government who shall be present at such adjudication. In the event of [illegible] chant vessel being [illegible] the 1st of [illegible]ention shall so have been [illegible] operation Article XIII. of the treaty between Great Britain and Persia, signed at Paris on the 4th of March, 1857, by which the agreement entered into by Great Britain and Persia in August, 1851, was renewed shall be considered as cancelled except as to any proceeding that may have already been taken or commenced in virtue thereof.

THE LATE GENERAL DUCROT.

IN the marvellous annals of the great siege of Paris there is a moment of time above all others when the story of the heroic defence of the city reaches the point of breathless interest. It was on the morning of the 29th of November, 1870, that the Parisians read upon the walls the startling proclamation of General Ducrot, announcing that the moment had at last arrived for breaking through the enemy's lines, which for nearly three months had cut off the two millions of inhabitants of the city and suburbs from intercourse with the outer world. The proclamation was not addressed "to the country," or even to the inhabitants of Paris, as some histories have averred; nor did it comprise "a solemn oath to conquer or die," after the fashion of melodramatic heroes, as grave chronicles have alleged. The words of the General's famous promise to his soldiers were: "For my part, I shall only return to Paris dead or victorious. You will see me fall: you will never see me retreat. Then do not stop, but go on to avenge me." The author of those lines, as is well remembered, did not return to Paris victorious; nor did he fall. On the contrary, he lived to serve his country in various ways, and he has at last died peacefully at Versailles in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

General Ducrot did not escape the usual fate of those whose valiant promises fall short of fulfilment. When after the capitulation, he was elected a member of the National Assembly, it was thought clever on the part of some political opponent to pass over his observations on the ground that the honourable representative must in common politeness be assumed to be dead; but when, after the three days' gallant battles on the frozen heights of Brie and Champigny, it was found necessary to retreat, it has never been seriously argued that General Ducrot was bound to play the "Roman fool" and leave his army to return without a commander rather than fail to keep his somewhat rash promises to the letter. The proclamation, it is fair to remember, was framed into spirit of vainglorious boasting, but with the practical purpose of inspiriting the "Mobiots," whose military inexperience sorely needed the assurance of a determined leadership. It derived no doubt an additional force from the common belief that the Germans had determined to shoot the General if they captured him, as [illegible] decision of the vexed question whether [illegible] alleged, broken the terms accepted [illegible] or whether, as he affirmed, he [illegible] at liberty to escape if he [illegible] at Pont-à-Mousson, simply [illegible]ges on [illegible] stopp[illegible] young troops [illegible] rear into confusion [illegible] the issue of the day. [illegible] rallied the fugitives, reach[illegible] there with his own hands pulled [illegible] and opened a gap for his soldiers." On [illegible]ing of Wednesday, the 30th, after an unfortunate delay of a day caused by the swollen state of the river and the shortness of the bridge of boats, the French had crossed the Marne and driving before them the Prussian troops, obtained, after a long and bloody struggle, possession of the positions in which the latter had entrenched themselves with such patient labour. M. Sarcey, turning his pen for awhile from the peaceful ways of dramatic criticism to those of war correspondent, has told with a graphic pen the effect of this joyful intelligence on the depressed spirits of the half-famished Parisians. Only a fortnight previously a carrier pigeon had brought them the welcome news that General D'Aurelle de Paladines had driven the Bavarians out of Orleans and recaptured the city. That this hero, whose name had hitherto been unknown to them, was now with his victorious army on the way to the relief of Paris, no one doubted; and if the forces under Ducrot, Vinoy and Trochu, numbering, as they had learnt, 150,000 men with 2,100 cannon, could but force a way through the circle of iron, the investment might be considered at an end. But bitter disappointment was in store. The hero of Orleans was as a fact, fully occupied in the task of maintaining his ground for the brief space allotted to his triumph; and the delay in crossing the river had proved fatal to any hope of penetrating the German defences. The besieged had the advantage of operating from the centre of a circle so large that at any given point of sudden attack the investment could not fail for the moment to be comparatively weak. But, obviously, everything depended upon rapidity of action, and that for the reasons given, was unfortunately wanting. It was said that the army yielded to the terrible frost which set in on the night of the 2nd of December, the warm rugs and sheepskins of the troops having in the hasty preparations been left behind in Paris. In any case the famous sortie from the plain of Vincennes was probably predestined to fail, unsupported as it was by relief from without; but when time had been allowed for the concentration of the enormous forces of the besiegers, Ducrot's military knowledge must have told him that no choice was left between retreat and destruction or surrender of the best part of the army of defence. His fellow-countrymen were, on the whole, not ungrateful. It was known that he had freely exposed himself to the fire of the enemy then, as in the fiercely-contested battles at Rueil, La Jonchere, and Buzenval, and again in the final sortie on the 19th of January, 1871; and as a soldier at least his popularity was not much impaired by his failure to secure a literal fulfilment of his oratorical flourishes. No stain rested on his name—at least in the eyes of his countrymen. Born at Nevers in 1817, he had been predestined to the army, and went early from the famous College of St. Cyr to the more practical school of warfare in Algeria. Subsequently he served in the campaign in Italy, and shortly before the Emperor's rash challenge to the German nation was in command of the Sixth Division, quartered at Strasburg. As is well known, he succeeded MacMahon at Sedan, when the latter was wounded, but was quickly deprived of that sorrowful inheritance by the arrival of Wimpffen under instructions from the Minister of War.

After the capitulation of Paris, Ducrot was elected to the National Assembly, then sitting at Bordeaux, but, having been appointed in 1872 Commander of the Eighth Army Corps, he retired in the following year from political life in order to devote himself exclusively to military affairs. Among other works he published in 1871 an account of the surrender of Sedan, and in 1875 his more important history of the siege of Paris. His removal from the command of the Eighth Army Corps in 1878 was a necessary consequence of the tardy submission of Marshal MacMahon to the manifestly Republican tendencies of the country. The scandal at Limoges, where General de Bressolles, addressing an infantry corps under orders to proceed to Paris, took upon himself to observe that if insurgents should place women and children in the front ranks it would still be their duty to fire upon them, had not unnaturally caused great excitement, which was aggravated by the obstinacy of the President; and the public apprehensions had become centred in General Ducrot, who was popularly regarded as having an irresistible propensity for coups d'états and dictatorships. So strong indeed had the excitement become that there was no choice but to remove him. In taking leave of his corps, General Ducrot said: "As an obedient soldier it does not become me to examine the motives of that step, but I confess that I separate myself from you with profound regret, for I had hoped to be able to devote to you what days of strength and activity God might still permit me." Practically, this dismissal by the reluctant hand of his old leader and comrade, had brought to a close his military career. Edmond About, describing him in 1871, says:—"He is tall, robust, bony, well-knit, square-shouldered. His hair and beard are iron grey; his face resolute and energetic, his glance cold and penetrating; he is short, slow, concise, and deliberate in speech. His expressive countenance, his reserved manner, his sobriety of gesture remind one of the typical American General in the war of the Union."—*Daily News.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon-road, London.

FIGHTING IN PERSIA.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* wrote on August 23:—Intelligence reaches me of a sudden and somewhat serious outbreak of disturbances in Persia. The chief of the tribe of the Dahtiares, who are within the jurisdiction of Ispahan, had lately given the Persian authorities ground to suspect that he was aiming at independence. He and his followers had pillaged and laid waste the neighbouring country to the very gates of Ispahan. They had further refused to pay the tribute due to the Persian Government, although the chief's son was a hostage in the hands of the Governor of Ispahan. The latter, after causing the nomad chief himself to be put to death, sent emissaries to the Dahtiares to inform them that justice had been done, and to urge them to keep quiet and pay the tribute. His emissaries were massacred. Whereupon the PrinceGovernor, ordered the chief's son to be executed also. The Dahtiares, on receipt of the tidings, concentrated at once, and when the last news left the country, they were marching on Ispahan. The Prince Governor, Till Es Soltanet, had despatched a body of troops to oppose their advance. It is not impossible that the Persian Government may thus find themselves in presence of a fresh edition of the Kurdish insurrection, particularly as the territory inhabited by the Dahtiares is admirably well adapted to partisan warfare.

RAILWAYS IN TIME OF WAR.

ALMOST every European army now possesses a body of military engineers, specially trained for railway work. These bodies are, for the [illegible] organised on the same plan [illegible] ently in [illegible] remain[illegible] State, while acquiring in [illegible] that practical experience which could not be gained in the school, lecture hall, or parade ground. Three of these companies were sent to Tunis; but as the line there laid down was on the Decauville system, so that the greater part of the work was done before the permanent-way plant left the maker's hands, little judgment could be formed of their efficiency. As their numbers would be quite insufficient for working any railways which they might construct in time of war, eight civil sections have been formed in connexion with them, consisting of men actually in the service of the different railway companies, who can be called up when required to carry on the traffic. They are each divided into three sub-sections *i.e.* general service, maintenance, and traffic. They are 1098 strong, and bring up the total number of railway mechanics and officials at the disposal of the Minister of War to 12,000.

There are two engineer regiments in the Italian army, and to each of these two railway companies are attached, the privates in which are recruited from among those of the conscripts who have been engaged in such work. They are stationed in Turin, except when sent on special pieces of work, or to practice upon the different railway lines. There they have all facilities for learning their business, comprising: a level piece of ground suitable for laying down a double track of the length of nearly 1,000 ft., and another adapted for a single track with curves; points for putting these lines in communication with the old Torino-Susa line, belonging to the Alta Italia Railways; a very short permanent line, having at one end a shed for sheltering materials, and at the other a turntable and a small loading platform; with a trench of variable size for the construction of temporary bridges. These are at the Poligono della Croceta, which is assigned to this purpose. At the Poligono della Barriera di Cassale instruction is given in building bridges of larger size. There are also a joiners' and a smiths' workshop, where the articles used in practice are constructed, tools repaired, models made, &c. The apparatus belonging to the military railway companies consists of: permanent way material (both of the double-headed and Vignoles types) sufficient for the two experimental lines; principal station apparatus (turntables, cranes, fixed distance signals); an open truck for loading and unloading; tools, timber, &c. There is an agreement between the Alta Italia Company and the Minister of War, by which the Company undertakes to instruct a certain number of men in the working of locomotives; the minister can require the company to employ the military railway engineers on their works of construction, alteration, &c., on fixed terms; and the company must lend at stated prices whatever permanent-way material or rolling stock may be required for their use. The instructions annually given are in the following subjects: Names of material and articles used; laying down and taking up of rails, placing, use, and taking down of station apparatus; construction of small railway bridges of varying spans; construction of centerings for tunnels (instructions for carpenters and joiners only); repairing line and station apparatus; experiments on different means of interrupting and destroying lines of railway; and signalling. Engine driving and management is taught (as has been said) by the Alta Italia Company, and at the end of each course of instruction the men go through an examination, when if they pass, they receive certificates of competency as stokers or engineers. The military railway engineers have laid down three lines for civil companies, viz., the Troffarello-Chieri, the Carru-Mondovi, and the Cirie-Lanzo, besides various [illegible]ces of railway work in connexion with the [illegible] According to the re-organisation scheme [illegible] to be formed next year in o an [illegible] distinct from the engineer [illegible]ry Railway system is not so [illegible] the German and Italian, and [illegible]rench. All the engineers and [illegible] the work of laying down track, [illegible]ith the necessary tools. From [illegible]ments of miners and pioneers [illegible]art of a field railway company. [illegible]onsists of two sections, the civil [illegible] The military section is permanent, [illegible]ty-two pioneers, eighteen miners, tw[illegible] two attendants, commanded by a captain [illegible]eers, a lieutenant of pioneers, and a non-commissioned officer. In peace, the civil section exists only on paper; but the ordinary railway companies send in half-yearly to the Minister of War a report of the number of men that they can furnish to the service in the event of mobilisation, so that the ranks could be rapidly filled up. When complete, this section contains twenty-eight labourers, one telegraph operator, one telegraph engineer, one traffic engineer, and one constructive engineer, the whole being under the command of chief engineer, who is supreme over both sections. During war, the company so formed executes works of construction, repair, and destruction; but it very rarely undertakes to conduct the traffic on any line, except at the very first. Having put it into working order, the military company hands it over to a civil staff, supplied by one of the civil companies, the latter undertaking the management. The engineers and pioneers assigned to the railway section, receive theoretical instruction in barracks, and practical training by means of arrangements made from time to time with private companies.

In 1876, the Russians created a railway battalion, consisting of two construction and two service companies, with a strength of about 1,000 officers and men. Before this time, a number of sappers had regularly been told of for a period of service with the railway companies, and these men were chosen to form the new corps.

In this department of military organisation, all nations have been more or less learners from the Germans, and we shall therefore describe their railway regiment at length, availing ourselves of the information given by Captain Buchholz, in a paper read before the Berlin *Verein für Eisenbahnkunde.*

It has been seen that the railway work done during the Franco-German war was far from satisfactory, and in consequence it was decided to reconstitute the field railway companies, and to raise the standard of training for the men. The result was the formation of the present railway regiment. As the force may be required to undertake every detail of railway construction, from the laying out of the plan for a line to the completion of the stations and telegraph offices, a thorough course of theoretical instruction is necessary. The men are made acquainted with the different material, gauges, and methods of construction in use, not only in Germany, but in all European countries where their services might be called into requisition. Although this instruction is indispensable, it is after all only preparatory, and would be useless without practical experience. How to provide this training was for a time a difficulty to the German War Office. The work of construction, demolition and repair would be far too costly to be carried out as an experiment upon a scale large enough to be of any value. The various railway companies solved this problem by coming to the assistance of the authorities, and employing detachments of the regiments as breakdown gangs, and also by giving them the work of constructing new lines, &c. After considerable experience as to the manner in which the contracts for undertaking the different works should be arranged, it was found best to act precisely on the same basis as that adopted by ordinary contractors, and that the regiment should tender for the completion of the required work, either at so much per yard, or by taking a contract for a lump sum. This system has worked thoroughly to the satisfaction both of the railway companies and of the regiment; and detachments of the latter have been repeatedly employed by the same companies, who expressed themselves well pleased with the style and rapidity with which the work was completed. Bridges and stations have been built, drainage, excavation, and blasting works carried on, new lines constructed, and old ones re-laid. On large works a detachment of from 100 to 150 men is usually employed, and this number, working ten hours per diem, can lay from 650 to 1,100 yards of track in a day. This includes the unloading of the material from the railway wagons, and its transport on hand trucks for about 250 yards.

The detachment is told off in the following manner:

1	non-commissioned officer	16 men	sleeper gang.
1	,, ,,	8 ,,	rail ,,
1	,, ,,	4 ,,	plate ,,
1	,, ,,	9 ,,	1st pike gang
1	,, ,,	6 ,,	2nd ,,
1	,, ,,	10 ,,	1st levelling gang.
1	,, ,,	6 ,,	2nd ,,
1	,, ,,	20 ,,	ballasting gang.
1	,, ,,	3 ,,	for fixing the second fish-bolts.
2	,, ,,	11 ,,	reserve.

The rail and sleeper gangs unload the material for ten or twelve rail lengths from the railway wagons on to the hand trucks, which are pushed forward on to the last fastened rails. The rails and sleepers are carried forward and laid in place, the plate gang following, and connecting the rails, but only putting in two out of the four fishbolts. This enables the hand trucks to advance, and avoids the necessity of carrying the material by hand. Two men from the first spike gang measure and mark with chalk on the rails, the proper position of the sleepers, the others fasten the end and middle sleepers, which the first levelling gang sets straight, and rams in roughly. The second spike gang then follows, and fixes the intermediate sleepers; and the ballasting and second levelling gang streighten and make the track secure. The reserve gang repairs the tools, &c., and can be used in case of need to strengthen any of the others. If rapidity of construction is important, a great advantage is gained by having a special gang to unload and take forward the material.—*Engineering.*

AN EXPEDITION TO EGYPT.

VERY instructive reading, just at present, are those volumes of the "Correspondance de Napoléon Ier," which contain the letters and other documents relating to the seizure of Malta and of Egypt by the French in 1798. In some respects the military organizers of our own Egyptian expedition appear to have followed the lines laid down by the military genius of Napoleon: in others, the contrast is of the most signal character. "To seize Egypt and Malta," is the commencement of a "Note au Directoire Exécutif," dated Paris, 15 Ventose, An VI. (March 5, 1798), "is required a force of from 20,000 to 25,000 infantry, and from 2,000 to 3,000 cavalry, without horses." Now follows an exact indication of the corps selected for the expedition, with their points of embarcation—at Civita Vecchia, Genoa, Corsica, Marseilles, Toulon, and Nice and Antibes. The artillery of each demi-brigade was to accompany it; the cavalry to take their saddles and harness, and each cavalryman to be armed with a "fusil." One hundred cartridges per man, water for a month, and food for two months were to be put on board; and sixty pieces of field and forty of siege artillery, two companies of miners, one battalion of artillery, two companies of workmen, and one battalion of pontoniers are distributed among the five expeditions from French and Italian ports.

After delays, arising partly from political causes and partly from the weather (not a [illegible] however, failed to furnish [illegible] administra[illegible] 300,000fr., [illegible] Each Knight was to [illegible] a year for life; and each Knight upwards of seventy years old 1,000 fr. The French Republic promised to employ its influence at the Congress of Rastadt to obtain for the Grand Master "une principauté équivalente à celle qu'il perd," and to secure the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of all their properties and rights to the inhabitants of Malta and Gozzo. On the 15th of June, however, Bonaparte declares that the Order of Malta is abolished. Severe details for the government of the island follow in rapid succession; and on the 18th of June all the private foundations, all convents and corporations, and all colleges are suppressed. The cathedral establishment is reduced, foreign priests are banished, the treasures of the churches are seized, objects found in gold are to be immediately melted, those in silver are to be either sold or melted down, and arrangements are made for recruiting the French army and navy by Maltese and for forcibly sending a certain number of youths from Malta to France for education. Very thoroughly is the work done, with perfect absence of scruple of any kind. It is characteristic of Bonaparte that he did not find time to report to the Directory before he had organized the new *régime*, including all the details of an *école centrale*. This done, not an hour is lost in ordering, with the same matchless perfection of detail, the raid upon Egypt. In his "Proclamation à l'Armée de Terre," dated on board the Orient on the 22nd of June, Bonaparte says:—"Vous porterez à l'Angleterre le coup le plus sûr et le plus sensible, en attendant que vous puissiez lui donner le coup de mort." The immense importance not only of Malta but of Corfu dominates the whole tone of the Correspondence.

On the 1st of July Bonaparte still dates his despatches on board the Orient. On the 2nd of July he dates them from "Headquarters, Alexandria," his proclamation declaring his friendliness for the Sultan and the Pasha of Egypt and his veneration for the Mahomedan faith—his only aim being to relieve Egypt from the government of the Mamelukes. The organization of the new conquest, however, proceeds with the utmost severity of system. All horses and arms and all public magazines are seized. Contributions of all kinds—most eagerly those in specie—are imposed under penalties of bastinado, fine, and death. Amid military details of the utmost minuteness, prescribing the very hour at which each movement is to commence, the General-in-Chief finds time, on the 9th of July, at Damanhour, to fix the following prices for provisions:—A goose, 20 sous; a fowl, 15 sous; a pair of pigeons, 15 sous; mutton, 8 sous; beef 6 sous; three eggs, 3 liards; the pound of rice, 2 sous; the pound of lentils, 3 liards.

Of course there is an explanatory letter to assure the Pasha that the French come only as his friends and deliverers. But one of the most striking passages in the whole of this series of State papers is the hint to General Desaix (July 3): "L'art ici consiste à tenir tous mes moyens extraordinaires cachés, pour n'en faire usage, et les surprendre autant plus, que lorsque nous aurons de grandes forces à combattre." That was the view taken by the great captain of the policy of "Demonstrations." On the 30th of July he writes to Kleber that the most important thing is to avoid being "preceded by terror;" but on the following day he writes from Cairo to General Menou: "Les Turcs ne peuvent se conduire que par la plus grande severite: tous les jours je fais couper cinq ou six tetes dans les rues du Caire."

The astonishing march of treachery, plunder, and terror, when possession is obtained and assured by the results of the Battle of the Pyramids and the destruction of the splendid Mameluke cavalry, is at length varied by a note in another key. On the 16th of August Bonaparte writes from Cairo: "The picture of the situation in which you find yourself, Citizen General, is horrible!" He orders the Admiral, whom he still continues to address as "Citizen General," to take command of "all that is left of our navy in Egypt;" and specially enjoins him to clear the roads of Aboukir of any debris of the fleet. The Battle of Aboukir had fallen on the French like a thunderbolt from a clear sky.—*St. James's Gazette.*

THE MODERATE USE OF ALCOHOL.

IT has been shown with tolerable conclusiveness that the excessive use of alcohol works unmitigated harm, and that its moderate use does not, as far as can be shown, work any harm at all. The more important question, however, is this, Is alcohol necessary, and are we the better for taking it? There is no doubt whatever that for a man who is leading a typically healthy life, who has no disease, who is well fed and well housed, and who enjoys plenty of fresh air and exercise, alcohol is not necessary; and it has been proved again and again that "total abstainers" are capable of as much physical exertion either in the harvest-field or during a campaign as are those who make a moderate use of alcohol. Much use has been made of alcohol by men who happen to be "living under exceptional circumstances," such as great heat or great cold. It has been conclusively proved, however, that such a use of alcohol is founded on error, and observations made on soldiers and sailors have shown that tropical heat and arctic cold are withstood by the total abstainer more easily than by the moderate drinker. The most common excuse for spirits, perhaps, is "*to keep out the cold,*" but it has been proved again and again that one of the most certain effects of alcohol is *the lowering of the temperature of the body*, and that instead of enabling the body *to withstand cold* it, on the contrary, lays it open to its attacks. We must not forget that there are entire races of men who abstain absolutely from alcoholic drink, and if we turn to consider what effect this total abstinence has had, for example, on the Mahomedan population of the world, we are forced to admit that at one time or another of the world's history they have shown themselves unsurpassed in literature in science, in art, and in war; and, if the Mahomedans do not, perhaps, hold the same preponderating position that they formerly did, no one would think of attributing their decadence to the fact of their making no dietetic use of alcohol. It seems to us, however, hardly fair to try and make facts which are very partial in their distribution of universal application. The Mahomedans and Hindoos inhabit, for the most part, the tropical and sub-tropical regions of the earth, and their modes of life from this cause, if from no other, would not probably be suitable for our damp northern climate. Again, take many articles of diet in common use among us, and try to determine by accurate experiment whether or no they were a necessity. The task would prove very difficult. Condiments of all kinds, perhaps, cannot be considered as necessary for a healthy man. "Hunger is the best sauce," and a healthy appetite will despise the cruet stand, but yet there is little doubt that for the majority of us, who are very far from the natural state of crude health, the addition of a little *pepper*, or *mustard*, or *horse-radish*, enables us to eat with a relish that which our bodies cannot do without, but for which our lack of exercise and fresh air had left us no appetite. The same remark might be made about tea or coffee, and about many other things which we consume and enjoy, and which do no harm to most of us.—*Family Physician*

FREAKS OF AN ELEPHANT.

UNDER date "Troy, N. Y., Aug. 3," the New York papers publish the subjoined account of the freaks of an elephant:—Last night, after ten o'clock, the large elephant Emperor, being exhibited here, refused to follow the other animals across the railroad bridge in the upper part of the city. He turned and started down River-street, followed by three smaller elephants. The keepers and policemen gave chase, but the elephants ran faster than a horse could, and going through the principal business and residence part of the town continued in company until they reached Adams-street. At this point Emperor was attracted by the light in the Rensselaer Rail Mill, and dashing through the open passage, entered the lower room. He was followed by his companions. A panic ensued among the workmen, who hid in every possible place until the huge beasts had taken their departure, Emperor staying the longest, and on his way out knocked down Michael Casey and a lady who was with him. They received a rough shock. When Emperor got outside he stepped on some red-hot rails which had just come from the rolls, and, giving an awful roar of pain, started up Madison-street. When he reached First-street he was smarting with pain from his burns, and, seeing Patrick Maher, he hit him in the stomach with his trunk, knocking him out of time. The beast continued across vacant lots, and near the corner of Van Buren and First-streets, came slyly behind Patrick Burns, and threw him over an embankment. Mrs. Burns was also knocked down. Lizzie Prentice, in trying to get out of the animal's way, fell and was seriously hurt. The enraged elephant turned into Second-street, and ran down as far as Tyler-street. On his way he picked up a barrel, and threw it through a barn. Turning into Tyler-street, he saw Mitchael Minchan, fifty-five years old, smoking a pipe, and tossed him against a fence, knocking several boards into splinters. Mr. Minchan has three broken ribs, an injured spine, and a body that is black and blue with bruises. He feels comfortable to-day, but suffers from internal injuries. Emperor continued down Union-street to Polk, where he met Edward Burke. He tossed him in the air, sprained his arm and hands, tore his clothes, and badly bruised his body. The huge beast continued on his way to the steel works. Mrs. Langly was standing in the door of her husband's saloon, and Emperor, making a rush, caught her around the body with his trunk. David Murphy was standing by, and, pulling out a revolver discharged the weapon; he was so excited, however, that he missed the beast, which, thoroughly frightened, scampered down the track to the steel works. Mrs. Langly went into convulsions, and her friends for a time despaired of her recovery. To-day she is better but still very nervous and excited. Continuing his erratic course, Emperor next came into contact with Patrick Molten, whom he picked up and threw against a door. Mrs. Molten had her eight-months-old baby in her arms, and as she ran for the door the elephant struck her with his trunk and threw her up seven steps of the first flight of stairs. The baby had a miraculous escape from injury. Molten's left shoulder is dislocated. Emperor next saw John Mara and knocked him down. A rod further on Jerry Barlow was standing in his doorway and was knocked down. Mara had two ribs broken and is thought to be ruptured. The elephant then entered the brilliantly-lighted steel works, walking over several red-hot streel "blooms." Maddened with pain he ran rapidly to the river, jumped in and swam to Burden's blast furnace, half a mile away. His burns caused him frightful pain, and, landing at Burden's, he knocked a fence into splinters and rushed into the mill. The men were startled, and the enraged beast, howling terrifically, chased them around. A panic ensued. Emperor slashed around with his trunk, throwing fragments of iron all over the place, and then made his way up Main-street. Over fences and through fields he tore until he reached St. Joseph's Cemetery. By this time the people of that entire section of the city knew that an elephant was loose, and they proceeded *en masse* to the cemetery. Showers of missiles caused the elephant to [illegible]tire. He reached a neighbouring oat [illegible]ained there until this morning, when [illegible] keeper to appoach him, and permit[illegible] passed over his neck. He was led [illegible]ets to the place from which he start[illegible]y freak. Not one of his victims [illegible]h, and as none of them expected [illegible]he was able to take them un[illegible]ted that Emperor is the circus [illegible]lled several people, and caused [illegible]places. His trainer, while re[illegible]dmitted that Emperor's tem[illegible]aid it would not be safe to [illegible]nother season. When Em[illegible] from his comrades at the Rensse[illegible] Iron Works the other elephants ran towards the river and one jumped in. After swimming a short distance he was glad to get out. His keeper tied him to a tree and captured the other two. The one that was tied managed to get his foot loose, and the three scampered off again. They tore down the fence at the German Catholic Church and cut other capers. They were finally captured, and conveyed to Green Island.

ACONITE IN HYDROPHOBIA.

DR. D. H. GULLIMORE, of the North-West London Hospital, writes to the *Daily News*:—You recently gave an extract from a letter to the Piccola of Professor Tomassi, in which he states that he had tried pilocarpine (the alkaloid of jobrandi) in hydrophobia without effect, though he had hoped for a different result from the action of this potent drug. The failure of pilocarpine, however, need not destroy all hopes of combating successfully this dreaded disease, as may be seen by any one that cares to look into the last issue of the *Lancet* (August 12), where I have published a case successfully treated by aconite—a drug whose range of action shows it to be superior not only to pilocarpine, but to every other remedy hitherto tried in hydrophobia. Rabies has two stages exclusive of the period of incubation. One corresponds to the circulation of the poison in the blood, and is reflected by the malaise, fidgetiness, nervous breathing, and dread of impending evil, &c. The other is due to a later morbid action of the poisoned blood setting up irritation of the nerve centres, and shows itself by the fatal spasmodic convulsions of the throat and air passages. Therefore the remedy should be selected with a double object: first, to expel the poison from the blood, and second, to counteract, control, or relieve the congestion of nerve centres before referred to. Aconite, as I will now endeavour to show, recommends itself to our consideration as fulfilling both requirements in a manner unequalled by any other drug in our possession. Thus by the profuse perspiration which it causes, it expels in common with pilocarpine the morbid poison from the blood. But the role of aconite does not end here, while that of pilocarpine and the vapour bath may be said to do so. For this drug shows the circulation, and thus lessens the interchange between the poisoned blood and those tissues on whose irritation depends the fatal manifestations of the disease. And even when this congestion has taken place aconite given promptly is not only the best drug to control it, but by its great power of subduing peripheral hyperanthesia, it will reduce to a minimum the effect of those secondary external causes which often bring about the paroxysms and give them their fatal virulence. Thus I am justified in saying that if pilocarpine is useful in the first stage, and wourali in the second; aconite, containing in itself the properties of those agents, is beneficial in both. It might, of course, be combined with one or other, and should also be given as a preventive, as indicated by its sedative action, to all who may, unfortunately, be bitten by animals about whose condition there is the slightest auspicion.

A SCHOOL FOR THE ART OF SPEAKING.

THE idea strikes us as being a most "happy thought," and has led us to put to ourselves this question: why, if such is the shortest and simplest method of teaching players to become actors, it should not be adopted by our schools and colleges for training boys to become speakers? In a word, why should not each school and college be a training ground for the art of elocution? It cannot be objected against the scheme, as it has been against a dramatic art school, that the need of it is not pressing, else how account for the multitudinous complaints so often heard on passing out from public meetings of the indistinct and mumbling articulation of this speaker, of the awkward pose and angular gesture of another, or of the ridiculous spouting and stagey declamation of a third? Of course there are not wanting those persons by whom it is argued that the management of the voice, the posture of the body, as well as the adjustment of the hands, are mere ornament and clap-trap; in fact nothing better than stage-tricks which may be all very well in an excitable foreigner, but are adjuncts wholly unnecessary, if not altogether out of place, in a sober-minded Englishman whose business it is to "speak right on" and to the point, not to make pretty sentences and strike æsthetic attitudes. Curiously, however, it is remarkable that strictures of this kind come generally from those very persons whose speeches are not quite the best samples either of close reasoning or persuasiveness. Indeed it stands to reason that a man, who neglects the aids lent to speech by the study of elocution, can be neither an effective nor an eloquent speaker, since he at best appeals only to the intellect, while the speaker who applies the rules laid down in oratory will arrest the whole men at once, his intellect, his will, his imagination, and his very senses. "Neglect the study of elocution," remarks Cicero, "and the highest gifts become paralysed, while a good delivery puts an inferior man above the most talented." It is the manner, then, quite as much perhaps as the matter of a speech which tells with the general run of men. And this is the explanation of the actor Betterton's reply to a Protestant Bishop who complained that men were less affected by divines in the pulpit than by players on the stage. "You, my lord," he is reported to have answered, "make truth appear like fiction; we make fiction appear like truth." It is therefore plainly not enough for the speaker to be in earnest if he does not at the same time manifest this earnestness to the eyes of his hearers; in other words, his earnestness must be objective, not subjective merely. Why do we not learn from the experience of others? We all know how painstaking in delivery the ancient Greeks and Romans were, and they remain our acknowledged masters in oratory down to the present day. It is our boast in England that the highest careers are open to the humblest, that the right of speech on matters affecting the common weal is practically unlimited, and Macaulay adds the corollary that public men are in great measure judged by their power of public speaking. Yet surprisingly little is done in most of our schools and colleges to promote good speaking, and to fit the future man to do himself credit on the public platform, or for the matter of that in an after-dinner speech at his own table. Now since language is the vehicle of thought, and a speaker has no business to speak at all if what he says fails to convey his own thought or what at least the intelligently adopts from another as his own it is plain how much the art of speaking must suffer from the spread of a literary jargon and vague generalities, which express the thought of no one man in particular, and which can, therefore, rarely find anything better than a half-hearted utterance. It is earnestness, after all, which is the soul of all effective appeals to our fellow men. But who can be earnest while repeating mere formularies, or echoing opinions he does not understand? And we may add, in passing, that it is not enough for the speaker to understand what he is talking about, in order to convince or persuade his audience that he is in real earnest; he must, moreover, thoroughly believe in the cause for which he pleads. The perfection of his art requires the orator to forget himself in order to remember and enter into the spirit of his subject, and to take no more note of his audience and his surroundings than propriety dictates. Anything that fixes the orator's thought on himself is a hindrace, and yet this is the direct tendency of nervousness—that compound of indescribable sensations, which rush in upon and bewilder the speaker the moment he faces his audience to enter upon his work. Of course some men recover themselves in a little time; their subject and their absorbing interest in it steadies them, it lifts them above the distractions of time and place, and so restores them to nature, and in her strength they go forth conquering and to conquer. Such men, however, are very rare; the average speaker scarcely ever vanquishes this nervousness completely; that is, he is really perfectly at his ease, and therefore is not wholly natural; he either goes beyond nature by nervous exaggeration, or else falls short of her by the dulness of despair. It is consequently plain that, as daily experience tells us, every day nature is unequal to the strain of extraordinary events; an athlete trains especially for extraordinary feats; a public speaker too must train before delivering speech to which hundreds will listen.—*Month.*

ANOTHER BIG THING.

THE most decidedly biggest thing in creation will be the line of railway proposed to be made by Mr. Rowan Helper, an engineer of Missouri—when completed. Mr. Helper has put forward a project for making a direct line between Behring Straits, at the extreme north of the American continent, and Cape Horn, at its south. This line is to be styled "The American Intercontinental Railroad," and Mr. Helper and his associates declare that it will be open for traffic by the year 1892, which will be the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the New World. If the promoters can get the money, there is really nothing that will hinder them from making their cherished line of railway; but we stand aghast at its cost. The railway would stretch for nearly the whole distance between the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, from about 65 deg. N. to 55 deg. S. latitutude, and would consequently have a direct length of about 7,500 miles, and, allowing 25 per cent. for deviations from the straight line of nearly 9,500 miles. Supposing the usual type for America, a 56-lb. rail to be employed, the weight of metal per mile of a single-line railway would be 88 tons; and thus no less than 836,000 tons of rails would be used in the construction of the permanent way. But as the track of such a railway would be almost sure to be double, the above total would also have to be doubled. Several very nice points of international duties on rails entering into the calculation, we leave it to our readers to reckon up the cost for rails alone.—*Iron.*

A SPIDER.

ESAU was not a male: he was a lady. One day, while feeding the beast, I noticed that the den in the corner had been extended into a passage with two openings, and in the passage wall was a spot thicker and more opaque than the rest of the building. This I surmised was a deposit of eggs, and I afterwards found that I was right. Still, I had named the animal, and, on the principle of the parson who insisted on christening the little girl John, I adhered to the original appellation. Hitherto the spider had discovered none of the attributes proverbial to her sex, and I did not feel justified in naming her Lucy or Maria. There were warm days that year, when the air smelled of clover and flies came out plentifully, and Esau was fed on all available insects that had wings. The house fly was her staple food, although she regarded small moths as delicacies, and thought midges and small gnats were toothsome articles of diet, but her soul loathed bluebottles. They were to her what caviare and absinthe are to the uneducated. If a bluebottle was put into her net, she bound it down with many strands of cobweb and killed it, and before the animal had ceased to quiver, cast it from her web with evident repugnance. Beetles she did not care for, as they broke her web, but money-spinners she tolerated. Daddy-long-legs fell an easy prey to her, although she did not relish them. That I know, because she never took their carcasses to her cave. By way of a treat, I once offered her a small earthworm. It wriggled and writhed, lengthened itself and shortened itself, assumed the shape of a corkscrew, and tied itself up into knots. Esau sought refuge in her house, and stuck her head out to watch this strange manœuvres. At first, she was as still as possible; then there was an oscillatory movement of the palpi. She generally did that when she was getting up her pluck. Then she made a rapid rush to within an inch of the worm, and reconnoitred again. She was not satisfied, and retired a second time to think the matter out. The worm, in the meantime, either got tired of struggling or else philosophically arrived at the conclusion that he could make himself as comfortable in a cobweb as in any other place. The period of rest was fatal. Esau darted on her prey and stuck her mandibles into him. Vainly did the worm try to charm the enemy by tickling her with the end of his tail. Esau held on like a vice. The worm tried to encircle her body with furtive gyrations. Esau had no inclinations to play at Laocoon, and eluded the strategy of his prey. That worm gave in. I began to get tired of my pet. She was getting fat, and the fatter she grew the more ferocious she became. I sought another spider, and found one smaller than the one I possessed. To my mind it was of the same species, but from its size I imagined it was a male. "I will be the historian of the loves of spiders" I said. "Their domestic happiness shall be a moral to mankind. Two spiders together will give me an opportunity of making fresh observations."—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

NEWS IN BRIEF.

LAST year the duty on game licences amounted to £174,021; the year previously, £167,635.

A PRINTING machine is now being built in New York which will "take off" 200,000 impressions in an hour.

FOR the post of manager of the Crystal Palace, recently advertised, there have been nearly a thousand applications.

HE said her hair was dyed, and when she indignantly exclaimed "'Tis false!" he said he presumed so.

AN American optician has adopted a representation of the sun as a trade-mark—probably on account of its specs.

SOME alarm was created by the report that some cases of Asiatic cholera had occurred at Warsaw, but it has been ascertained that they were of a milder character.

A CAPTIVE balloon is shortly to be attached to the Paris Observatory, for the purpose of determining the temperature and the state of the atmosphere. The observations are only to made in very calm weather.

THE small experimental boat Bertha, made of cork and canvas, with five persons aboard, arrived at Sicilly on Aug. 19. She was put overboard on Aug. 15 from the mail steamer Essequibo, 400 miles west of Sicilly.

ACTIVE hostilities have again broken out between Chili and Peru, the Chilians as before being generally victorious. In one case, however, a small detachment of Chilians was surrounded and cut to pieces by two thousand Peruvians.

A WESTERN woman named her girl baby after a noted lady, and wrote to her about it. The lady sent a thick, heavily-sealed envelope, "Not to be opened until the babe's 30th birthday." It was a terrible revenge to take.

The Hungarian village of Folyfalu has been destroyed by fire during a hurricane which lasted for eighteen hours. Eight children, belonging to peasant families who were out in the fields harvesting, were burnt to death in their homes.

THE Australian cricketers in England sustained another defeat the week before the last mail left, being beaten by an eleven representing "Cambridge university past and present" by 20 runs. The totals were:—Cambridge University 196 and 152; Australians 141 and 187.

WHEN the House of Commons re-assembles on the 24th of October Mr. Gladstone will move the appointment of a committee of privileges to inquire into the circumstances under which Mr. Gray (Carlow) has been committed to prison and fined by Mr. Justice Lawson.

A TELEGRAM from Madrid, Aug. 19, says:—The Spanish newspapers urge the Government to exclude England from the treatment of the most favoured nation on account of the refusal of the British Government to make the concessions demanded by Spain in the matter of the wine duties.

A COLORADO beetle having been found on board the Guion steamer Wisconsin, from New York, the Privy Council were communicated with, and gave orders that the much-dreaded insect be at once killed and its remains forwarded to Whitehall. This has been done.

AT an auction in London, some weeks since, several hundred copies of an aspiring work of travel, published in 1878 at two guineas, were sold, new and uncut, at an average of twopence halfpenny each. If the paper had not been printed on it would have gone at two shillings a copy.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steamship Company has consented to take all the St. John Ambulance nurses and district visitors going to Egypt under Lady Strangford at half the usual fare, and will carry all bales of clothing for the poor in that country sent out under the same organisation at half the usual rates.

A GENTLEMAN saw a clock in a shop window, in the Strand, the other day with the following notice under it:—"Will go for 28 days without winding up." He went into the shop and asked the man how long the clock would go if it *were* wound up. He was seen leaving the shop shortly afterwards in a disordered state.

MR. WOODLOCK, a Dublin police magistrate, on Aug. 17, remanded four men who were charged with having opened a grave and stolen the leaden covering of a coffin which consisted of three cases. The bones of the human remains were thrown about. The outrage was perpetrated in the churchyard of St. Patrick's Cathedral late at night, and the accused afterwards stole the lead.

ON Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday his publisher estimated that 325,550 volumes of the poet's works had been sold. In Great Britain and Ireland not less than 30,000 copies of his books are sold annually, this being far more than those of any living poet; while in Canada his books find a greater sale than those of any other four living poets combined.

THE interest of the £72,000 given by Mr. W. C. Jones to the English Church Missionary Society, is to be devoted entirely to the development of home mission work, whether in supporting training colleges or otherwise. Mr. Jones, who is a Manchester merchant, residing at Daresbury, near Warrington, gave this magnificent donation in memory of his eldest son, who died whilst travelling abroad.

A ST. LOUIS editor accidentally received in his morning mail proof-sheets intended for the employés of a religious publication house. After glancing over them, he rushed to the sub-editor, yelling: "Why in the world didn't you get a report of that big flood? Even that slow old religious paper across the way is ahead of you. Send out your force for full particulars—only one family saved. Interview the old man. His name is Noah."

A HEBREW vendor of ready-made clothing, who had his nose bitten off in a struggle with a burglar, was visited next day by a sympathising Israelite. "It ish too pad, isn't it?" said the mutilated merchant, extending his hand, and looking the very picture of melancholy. "Py shimminy, it ish, Yacup," returned the visitor, sorrowfully contemplating the havoc that the burglar had made, "nopody would ever know you for a Shew."

WHO can say that printers are not great travellers—at least with their hands? A good printer will set 8,000 ems a day, or about 24,000 letters. The distance traveled by his hand will average about one foot per letter; going to the boxes in which they are contained and returning make two feet every letter he sets. This would show a distance each day of 48,000 feet, or a little over nine miles, and in the course of the year, leaving out Sundays, that useful member travels about 3,000 miles.

A PARIS telegram, August 10, states:—No renewal of disturbances has occurred at Montceau-les-Mines. In consequence of disclosures made by one of the rioters arrested, the police have seized a number of documents proving the existence of a secret society entitled the "Black Bank." The papers comprised the rules of the Society and a list of affiliated members. The chief, a man named Demay, succeeded in escaping, but his deputy has been arrested.

The Bank of France is having printed 6,000,000 of 100-franc bank notes at the printing office attached to the bank building. The new note has been drawn by the painter Baudry and engraved by Robert, and will, it is reported, be a marvel of beauty and elegance of its kind. The original drawing was three métres long by one-and-a-half deep, and when completed was photographed on a reduced scale to the size of a bank note. Robert was engaged on the work of engraving it for several weeks in the strictest seclusion, in an inner chamber in the bank.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 14th September, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·856
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·7
Dew Point	75·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·831
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 8).	2·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	8[illegible]·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	75·2
General Direction of Wind*	SW, SSE, SE, S, W, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	177
Fall of Rain*	0·00
Total fall during month	9·89
,, ,, ,, year	67·89

* From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

POONA ARMY ORDERS.

Poona, 14th September.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters, Lieut. A. A. Graves, 1st Battalion Inniskilling Fusiliers, a candidate for the Staff Corps, is directed to proceed to Belgaum to join the 20th Regiment N. I. as officiating Wing officer on probation.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Bombay to appear before the Civil and Military Examination Committee for examination in Native Languages:—

Lieutenant F. W. G. Wadeson attached to Poona Horse.

Lieutenant E. C. Cox, 14th Regt. N. I.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, September 12.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The privilege leave for three months granted to Mr. J. N. Atkinson, Special Asst. Agent, Godavari, in *Gazette* of June 20th, is cancelled at his request.

Mr. W. J. H. LeFand, B.A., to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Godavari, during the absence of Mr. Kelsall on leave.

The services of Mr. W. C. Holmes, of the Mad. C. S., are replaced at the disposal of this Govt. by the Govt. of India.

The service of Mr. A. F. Cox, of the Mad. C. S., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for emplyment in the Finl. Dept.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. M. Maskell, Barrister-at-law, at present Chief Clerk and Offg. Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Madras, to be Registrar of the Court.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T.E Marshall, Dy. Master Attendant, Madras, privilege leave for one month, from 18th Sep.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. F. Dumergue will be considered to have acted as Resident in Travancore and Cochin during Mr. Hannyngton's deputation on special duty, viz., from 28th Jan. till 19th March 1882.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. A. A. William, M. A., to be Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, but to act as Domestic Chaplain to the Right Rev. the Bishop for one month, or until further orders.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Three weeks' privilege leave of absence has been granted to 1st Class Apothecary R. H. Legge, attached to the Native Infirmary, Madras.

Two months' privilege leave of absence has been granted to 2nd-Class Asst. Apothecary T. H. Bonner attached to the Civil Dispensary, Bezvada, Kistna Dist.

Privilege leave of absence for one month has been granted to Col. R. H. Cunliffe, Supt. of Police, Chingleput Dist., from 20th instant.

Privilege leave of absence for three months has been granted to Mr. J. H. Shortt, Inspr. of Police, Kurnool Dist.

Mr. S. A. Newnan, Forest Ranger, 2nd Class, to be Forest Ranger, 1st Class, North Arcot Division (with effect from 1st September).

Mr. W. R. Newman, Fortest Ranger, 2nd Class, Nilambur Divison, is granted leave, without allowances, for six months, from 20th August.

Mr. W. P. Rego, Head Clerk, Nilambur Forest Office, to act as 3rd Class Ranger, until further orders.

Mr. Rowson, Asst. Supert., Chinchona Plantations, Naduvatm, has been premitted to resign his appointment, from 1st July.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surg.-Major W. Price, M.D., I. M. D., Zillah, Surgeon and Supt. of the Jail, Mangalore, is granted furlough (p.a.) out of India for two years.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Major-Gen. F. G. Kempster, S. C., Gen. Officer Comdg. British Burman Division, arrived at Bombay on the 31st Aug.

Lieut. H. Croley, Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles, is granted leave of absence (p.a.) in India for six months, from 20th Sept.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—

Sub-Condor. P. Quinn, to be Offg. Condr.; Store Serjeant (Supy.) J. H. Shearburn to be Offg. Sub-Condr. (Supy.); Store Serjeant (Supy.) M. M. Maclean to be Offg. Sub-Condr. (Supy.); and Store Serjeant Samuel Holmes to be Offg. Sub-Condr., vice Harrington on leave, dated 15th August 1882.

The undermentioned individual, who has been discharged to pension, is permitted to reside at the place specified against his name, pending the decision of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital as to the amount of his pension:—Corpl. J. W. Barnett, 14th Hussars, Hobart Town, Tasmania.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers are transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," on the invalid pensions specified against their names:—

Hony. Capt. and Dy. Comsy. D. Lisseneburg, of the Qr. Mr.-Genl's. Dept., on Rs. 240 per mensem, dated 16th Sept.

Hony. Capt. and Depy. Comsy. J. Tims, of the Comst. Dept., on Rs. 240 per mensem, dated 16th Sept.

Hon. Lieut. and Dy. Asst. Comy. B. Prichard, of of the Comst. Dept., on Rs. 140 per mensem, dated 16th Sept.

Conductor J. Rishworth, of the Comst. Dept., on Rs. 100 per mensem, dated 16th Sept.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major L. B. Bonce, S.C. having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col., dated 10th Sept.

The undermentioned Warrant Officers of the Ordnance Dept. are transferred to the "Pension Estab. in India," on the invalid pensions specified against their names:—

Hony. Capt. and Dy. Comsy., E. Hennessy, on Rs. 240 per mensem. Dated 16th Sept.

Hony. Lieut. and Asst. Comsy. F. Clark, on Rs. 175 per mensem. Dated 16th Sept.

Hony. Lieut. and Dy. Asst. Comsy. [illegible]ightman, on Rs. 140 per mensem, dated 16th Sept.

Hony. Lieut. and Dy. Asst. Comsy. J. Thornber, on Rs. 140 per mensem, dated 16 Sept.

The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe:—

Major W. R. Sheffield, S. C., Cant. Magte., Cannanore, arrived at Bombay on the 5th Sept.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North Western Provinces Gazette.*)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. D. F. Addis, Asst. Sett.-Officer, Jaunpur, privilege leave for 1 month and 7 days, from 20th Sept. 1882.

Mr. G. R. Irwin, Asst. Commr., Rae Bareli, privilege leave for 17 days, from 2nd October 1882.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette.*)

With reference to the proceedings of this Govt. in the Foreign Dept., No. 209 A., dated 3rd March 1873, published in the Punjab *Government Gazette* of the 13th idem, and to Notification, No. 71, dated 22nd March 1881, Mily. Dept., it is hereby announced that Examinations in Pushtu by the Higher and Lower Standards will be held at Peshawar and Dera Ismail Khan on Tuesday, 31st Oct. and the following day.

The Hon'ble the Lieut.-Govr. is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to form the Central Committee of Examination at Peshwar.—

President.—The Rev. T. P. Hughes.

Members.—Mr. H. B. Beckett, Depy. Commr.; Maj. E. Molloy, 5th Gurkhas; and Qazi Mula Muhammad.

2. His Honour is further pleased to appointed the following Local Committee to assemble at Dera Ismail Khan, for the purpose of superintending the examination of candidates at that station:—

President.—Mr. S. S. Thoburn.

Members.—A Mily Officer, and Ghulam Mahammed Khan, Dist. Inspr., of Schools.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. T. H. Homan, Extra Asst. Commr., is transferred from Peshawar to Bannu Dist., and appointed to the charge of Mianwali Sub div., from the afternoon of 21st Aug. 1882, vice Pandit Suraj Kaul, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Mr. A. W. Stogdon, Offg. Depy. Commr., Delhi, has obtained furlough to Europe for 89 months, under Sec. 49 of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave commencing from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties.

With reference to Rule 13 published with Punjab Govt. Resolution, Home Dept., No. 280, dated 4th Sept. 1882, it is hereby notified that three appointments to the post of Extra Asst. Commr., are expected to become available for non official approved candidates, during the year 1882-83.

The examination for these appoinments will be held at head-quarters of division on 16th Oct. 1882, and following days.

In modification of Punjab *Govt. Gazettee* Resolution No., 3048, dated 18th August 1881 the Takavi Acts and Rules thereunder are hereby excluded from the list of subjects in which Cant Magis are examined.

Mr. J. E. Rowe, Judge, Small Cause Courth, Delhi, has obtained privilege leave of absence for 1 month, under Sec. 73 of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of 1st Sept. 1882.

Mr. R. Dane, Offg. Judl Asst., Simla, is appointed Judge of the Small Cause Court at that station, vice Captain Hutchinson.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. G. Mayne, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supdt. of Police, has been declared by the Committee, which assembled at Simla on 3rd July 1882, to have passed the Higher Standard in Hindustani.

Mr. H. S. Dunsford, Asst. Dist. Spudt. of Police, is on return from leave posted to the Delhi Dist.

Mr. J. M. Bishop Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, is, on retun from leave, posted to the Lahore Dist.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

2213 Hispania (s), Harris.

FOR VENICE.

1884 Cathay (s), Robbie—Mails, September 19.

FOR MARSEILLES.

2 17 Canton (s), Donnel.

FOR MAURITIUS.

228 Harmonie, Cadier.

FOR ANTWERP.

1064 Tuscany (s), Gough.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1150 W. G. Russell, Evans.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1308 Charles Worsley.
757 Queen of the Age, Cooper.
1913 Recta (s), Ross.

FOR JEDDAH.

1104 Columbian (s), Baldwin.

UNFIXED.

IRON SHIPS.

2278 Great Victoria.
1584 Rotomahana, Mann.
635 Ta Hongkong, Buthmann.

WOODEN SHIP.

1109 Frank Stafford.

STEAMERS.

1302 Adirondack (s), Green.
1235 Agra (s), Smith.
14 8 Cameo (s), Collins.
1914 Chilka (s)—Government Transport.
1 4 Clan Stuard (s), Casement.
1285 Delhi (s), Marr.
1390 Empress of India (s), Sandiland.
1574 Huntingtower (s), Peacock.
1189 Inflexible (s), Wood.
1912 Kaeros (s), Simpson.
1445 Malda (s), Brown—Government Transport.
4043 Merton Hall (s), Verrill—Government Transport.
1289 President Garfield (s), O'Neill.
1512 Hamich (s), Cunningham.
2165 Red Sea (s), Baker.
1728 Venetia (s), Daniell.
2131 Zambesi (s), Mou[illegible]e—Government Transport.

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, Sept. 11, 1882.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4 Per Cent. Prommissory Notes .. Rs. 100 9 a 100 10
4½ Per Cent. of 1870 (1885) .. " 101 4 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893) .. " 107 8 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) New Loan) " 107 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon) .. Nominal.

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED RAILWAY STOCKS.

4 Per Cent. Eastern Bengal Railway per £20 Rs. 300 a
East Indian Railway
Annuity Class A. .. .. per £1 Nominal.
Annuity Class B. .. .. per £1 ....
Deferred Annuity .. .. per £100 ....
5 Per Cent. Oudh and Rohilcund Railway .. .. per £10 Rs. 148 a 150
5 Per Cent. Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi Railway .. per £20 " 280 a

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1882.

Per Cent. for 20 years (1902) .. Rs. 100 12 a 101

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6 Per Cent. of 1864 [1884] .. .. Rs. 104 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1865 [1885] .. .. " 104 12 a
Per Cent. of 1866 [1888] .. .. " 106 6 a
Per Cent. of 1867 [1887] .. .. " 107 14 a
6 Per Cent. of 1870 [1890] .. .. " 110 0 a
6 Per Cent. of 1872 [1892] .. .. " 111 0 a
5 Per Cent. of 1878 [1908] .. .. " 111 0 a
4½ Per Cent. of 1882 [1902] .. .. " 112 0 a

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½ Per Cent. of 1881 .. .. Rs. 107 0 a 107 8

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7 Per Cent. 1878 [1882] Bengal Mills .. 99 a 100
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1882] Bowreah Cotton .. 100 a 101
8 Per Cent. 1882 [1892] Canal Press .. 105 a
7 Per Cent. 1880 [1883] Carew & Co. .. 102 a 103
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1891] Darj. H. Ry. A. .. 102 a
5 Per Cent. 1881 [1896] do. do. B. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1885] Dunbar Cotton .. 105 a
8 Per Cent. 1878 [1883] Eastern Cachar Tea 104 a 105
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Fort Gloster Jute .. 104 a
8 Per Cent. 1876 [1883] Howrah Jute .. 103 a
6 Per Cent. 1881 [1886] do. do. .. 103 a
7 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] India General .. 107 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1889] KurseongDarj. Tea. 100 a
8 Per Cent. 1881 —— Kornafuli Assn. .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Oriental Jute (increased to 9 per cent.) .. .. 106 a
9 Per Cent. 1881 [1884] Panbaree and Koorkoorea .. .. .. 101 a 102
10 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Runglee Rungliot Tea .. .. 103 a 104
9 Per Cent. 1879 [1884] Raneegunge Coal .. 105 a 106
10 Per Cent. 1881 [1888] Sapakati Tea .. 103 a
8 Per Cent. 1880 [1885] Sing. & Murmah .. 103 a 104
8 Per Cent. 1879 [1888] Teesta Valley Tea .. 107 a

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	s. d.	
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight	..1 8 7-16 a	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	...1 8 5-16 a	
Do. at 3 months' sight	..1 8¼ a	
Do. on *demand* ..	..1 8 1-16 a	
Credit Bills [1st class] at 6 months' sight	1 8 9-16 to 1-8	19-32
Document Bills [1st class] for acceptance, 6 months' sight	..1 8 9-16 to 1-8	19-32
Do. for payment, 6 months' sight	1 8¾ to	21-32
Secretary of State's drafts, last drawings 30th Aug. 1882—Average rate..	..1 8 a	

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

8th June 1882.

Rate of Interest for on demand loans .... 5 per cent

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid	½ year's Divnd.	Quotations.		
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	3 p.ct.	125 a		
Agra Savings' Bank	100	6 do.	125 a		
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ do.	172 a		
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	4 do.	134 a	135	
Bank of Bengal	500	5 do.		867½	
Bank of Upper India, Ld.	100	5 do.	128 a		X
Delhi and London Bank	£25	2½ do.	230 a		
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 do.	120 a	125	
Mussoorie Bank, Ld.	100	4 do.	140 a		
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ do.	98 a		
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4 do.	107 a	108	
Simla Bank Corporation	500	4 do.	507 a	510	
Uncov. S. Bank [Agra]	100	4 do.	92 a		X

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agricult. Phosphates	85	nil	19 a	20	
Alipore Coal.	60	..	95 a		
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil	49 a		
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	y10 p. ct.	169 a		
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	5 p. ct.	108 a	109	
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1,000	5 p. ct.	1,525 a		
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	15 ad-int.	150 a		X
Bengal Mills Co., Ld.	£100	7½ p. ct.	1,600 a		
Bengal Silk Co., Ld.	100		112 a		
Bonded Warehouse	445	18Rp.sh.	405 a		
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	nil	45 a	46	
Budge-Budge J. Mills	18	11¼ p. ct.	128 a		
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	y60 p.ct.	80 a		
Calcutta Docking Co.	700	18Rp.sh.	282 a		X
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	y28 p. ct.	135 a		X
Calcutta Tramways Co.	£10	y7½ p. ct.	139 a	140	
Camperdown P. Co. Ld.	100	..	105 a		
Canal Press Co.	5,000	..	6,000 a		
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	6¼ p. ct.	116 a		
Chitpore Hydraulic Press	100	16 ad-int.	114 a	115	X
Darj. Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	y 7 p. ct.	117 a		
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	......	100		
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	2 p. ct.	70 a		
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3½ p. ct.	195 a		
Fort Gloster Jute Manf.	100	2½ p. ct.	89 a		
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	7 p. ct.	260 a		
Do. (New issue)	200	..	240 a		
Goosery Jute Mills.	100	12½ p.ct.	157 a		X
Do. (New issue)	10	..	24 a 25 prem		
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	104 a		X
Great Eastern Hotel	250	2½ p. ct.	165 a		
Hooghly, &c. S. Co. Ld.	100	..	par.		
Howrah Docking Co.	500	5¼Rp.sh.	100 a	105	
Howrah Mills Co., Ld.	100	10 p. ct.	112 a	113	
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	1,000	11 p. ct.	1,600 a	1,610	
Indian P. Cement Co.	100	nil	136 a	138	
Do. (New issue)	25		15 prem		
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	y 5 p. ct.	60 prem		
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p. ct.	62 a		X
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	300 a		
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y12 p. ct.	155 a	160	
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	nil	82 a	83	
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	500	y 4 p. ct.	445 a		
New Beerbhoom Coal	100	5 p. ct.	95 a	96	
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	2 p. ct.	90 a		
Ramkistopore Press	100	10ad-int.	101 a		
Raneegunge Coal Assn.	100	y 5 p. ct.	75 a		
Riverside Press Co.	90	10ad-int.	98 a		
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2½ad-int.	265 a		
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	4 p. ct.	82 a	83	
Strand Bank Press	100	9 ad-int.	107 a	108	
Tarpore Sugar Works	100	..	101 a		
Titaghur Paper Mills	20	..	2 a 3 prem		
T. F. Brown & Co., Ld.	100	..	102 a	103	
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	5 p. ct.	150 a		X
Watson's Patent Press	100	13 p. ct.	107 a	108	

TEA COMPANIES' SHARES.

		Yearly.			
Adulpore Terai [Darjg].	100	nil ‡	80 a		
Amicable [Assam]	106	nil	80 a		
Amluckie	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a		
Arcuttipore [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	104 a		
Assam Company	£20	25 p. ct. ‡	624 a	660	
Balasun [Darjeeling]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	80 a	85	N
Baree [Kangra]	100	nil	90 a		
Bengal [Cachar]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	60 a		
Do. contributory	80	4 p. ct. ‡	50 a		
Bishnauth [Assam]	200	nil ‡	260 a		
Do. contributory	100	nil ‡	136 a	138	
Borelli [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	160 a	165	
Burkholah [Cachar]	100	1½ p. ct. ‡	66 a	67	
Central Cachar	200	6 p. ct. ‡	120 a		
Central Terai [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	75 a		
Chandypore [Cachar]	500	5 p. ct. ‡	500 a		
Chenga [Darjeeling]	100	nil	par.		
Cherra [Cachar]	£10	2 p.ct.	par.		
Chota Nagpore	100	3¼ p.ct. ‡	80 a		
Cinnatolliah	100	nil ‡	....		
Colonial [Assam]	100	nil ‡	65 a		
Coocheela [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	70 a		
Cutlecherra [Cachar]	100	nil	110 a	112	N
Darjeeling Tea & Cinchona.	100	20 p.ct. ‡	250 a		
Dedur Kosh [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	30 a		
Dehing [Assam]	90	5 p.ct. ‡	60 a	61	
Dehra Doon	100	5 p.ct.	80 a		
Dessai & Parbut. [Assam]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	104 a		
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	10½ p.ct. ‡	136 a		
Do. do. A	£10	8 p.ct. ‡	156 a		
Do. do. B	£10	11 p.ct. ‡	168 a		
Durrung [Assam]	100	8 p.ct.	67 a		
Eastern Cachar	100	5½ p. ct.	85 a		
East India Assam & Cachar	100	nil	60 a	62	
Endogram [Cachar]	£10	nil	130 a		
Gielle [Darjeeling]	100	5 p. ct.	71 a	72	
Goomtee Tea	100	13 p. ct. ‡	130 a		
Gownatty [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a		
Grob [Assam]	500	nil ‡	250 a		
Holta [Kangra]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	96 a	97	
Hoolmaree [Assam]	100	7 p.ct.	110 a	112	
Hoolungorie [Assam]	100	9½ p.ct. ‡	72 a	73	
Hotewar [Chota Nagpore]	100	12½ p.ct ‡	par.		
Hunwal [Assam]	£10	10 p. ct. ‡	120 a		
Indian Terai	500	15 p.ct. ‡	590 a	600	
Jellalpore [Cachar]	250	6 p.ct. ‡	235 a		
JetingaVal [Cahar] A.	100	....	.....		
Do. Do. Do. B.	100	....	.....		
Jheeri Ghat [Cachar]	100	nil	45 a		
Jokai [Assam]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	111 a	112	
Kalacherra [Cachar]	100	nil	77 a		
Kangra Valley	100	2½ p. ct.	par.		
Khobong [Assam] A	90	....	1 prem.		
Do. do. B	100	....	par.		
Kornafuli [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	67 a	68	
Kunchanpore [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	40 a		
Kurseong and Darjeeling	250	5 p.ct. ‡	140 a	142	
Do. contributory	200	5 p.ct. ‡	120 a	122	
Kuttal [Cachar]	100	16 p. ct. ‡	230 a		
Lakatoora [Sylhet]	100	4 p. ct. ‡	70 a	72	
Lanod and Sunsal	£10	.....	par.		
Leeish River (W. Dooars)	£10	nil ‡	£1 prem.		
Longview [Darjg.]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	102 a	103	
Loobah	100	17½ p.ct. ‡	150 a		
Lower Assam	£7½	nil	40 a	41	
Luckimpore [Assam]	£10	nil *	105 a	110	
Majagram [Cachar]	100	nil ‡	75 a		
Mim. [Darjeeling]	100	nil ‡	85 a	86	
Monacherra [Cachar]	100	3 p.ct. ‡	50 a		
Do. contributory	90	3 p.ct. ‡	40 a		
Moran (Assam)	80	nil *	30 disct.		
Mothola [Assam	100	nil	80 a		
Do. contributory	30	nil	70 a		
Munjha [Darj.]	100	5 p.ct. ‡	100 a		
Mungledye Assam Tea	£10	nil	....		
Muttuck (Assam)	200	nil ‡	100 a		
Do. contributory	125	nil ‡	50 a		
New Fallodin [Darjg]	100	5 p. ct. ‡	95 a		
New Gola Ghat [Assam]	£10	....	100 a		
New Mutual [Cachar]	20	37 p.ct. ‡	130 a		
North Western Cachar	100	9 p.ct. ‡	98 a		
Nutwanpore [Cachar]	200	nil ‡	120 a		
Panbaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	37 a	38	
Phœnix [of Cachar]	85	8 p.ct.	76 a	77	
Punkabaree [Darjg]	100	10 p. ct. ‡	100 a	102	
Puttarea [Sylhet]	100	nil ‡	70 a		
Rajabaree [Assam]	100	nil ‡	55 a	60	
Ring Tong [Darjg.]	100	....	100 a	103	
Do. [2nd Issue]	100	....	par.		
Rangamattee [Chittg.]	100	....	62 a	63	
Rungiee Rungliot	100	8 p. ct. ‡	100 a	101	
Sagmootia [Assam.]	100	nil	nominal.		
Sapakati Tea Co.	100	9 p.ct. ‡	145 a	150	
Second Mutual Cachar	56	5 p.ct ‡	10 prem.		N
Singbulli & Murmah	100	10 p.ct. ‡	80 a	85	
Singell [Darjeeling]	100	11 p.ct. ‡	182 a	183	
Soom [Darjeeling]	100	9 p.ct. ‡	100 a		
Springside [Darjg]	100	10 p.ct. ‡	105 a	107	
Sungoo River [Chittg]	100	nil ‡	75 a		
Teendarrea [Darjg]	100	7 p.ct. ‡	95 a		
Teesta Valley [Darjg]	100	13 p.ct. ‡	116 a		
Ting Ling [Darjeeling]	80	12½ p.ct. ‡	100 a		
Tukvar [Darjeeling]	200	12 p.ct. ‡	206 a		
Upper Assam	£10	....	40 a		
Washabarie (W. Dours)	100	17½p.ct. ‡	150 a		

ad-int.—Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1881.
‡—Total dividend on crop of 1881.
*—Total dividend on crop of 1880.
y.—Dividend for the year.
B.—Buyers. S.—Sellers. W.—Wanted.
X.—Exclusive of dividend. N.—Nominal.
R.—Rupees per share ad-int.
—*Englishman.*

RATES OF FREIGHT.

CORRECTED UP TO 5 P.M., SEPT. 11, 1882.

Via Suez Canal.

	LONDON.	LIVERPOOL.
Saltpetre	1 12 6	1 15 0
Rice	2 1 3	Nominal
Wheat	2 3 9	2 0 0
Linseed	2 7 6	2 7 6
Rapeseed	2 15 0	Nominal
Poppyseed	Nominal	Nominal
Jute	2 7 6	2 7 6
Cotton	2 10 0	Nominal
Hides, &c.	2 12 6	Nominal
Tea	3 0 0	Nominal
Indigo & Silk	Nominal	Nominal
Via the Cape.		
Saltpetre	1 11 3	1 10 0
Rice	1 17 6	2 15 0
Linseed	2 7 6	2 5 0
Rapeseed	2 11 3	Nominal
Poppyseed	2 12 6	Nominal
Jute	2 7 6	2 5 0
Cotton	2 10 0	Nominal
Hides, Tea, &c.	2 10 0	

DUNDEE.
Wdn. Ships .. Nominal
Iron Ships .. 2 12 6

MAURITIUS.
Grain .. 1 4 0
Light Freight .. 9 0 0

AMERICA.
Saltpetre... Nominal
M'ment. & Linseed $9½

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D. Wgt. } D. Frgt. } Rs. Nominal

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RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, MAHIM, BANDORA AND ANDHERI.

FARES FROM COLABA. — STATIONS. — WEEK DAYS. — SUNDAYS.

[illegible]

LOCAL TRAINS BETWEEN BOMBAY, COORLA, BHANDUP, TANNA, AND KALYAN.

FARES FROM BOMBAY. — STATIONS: Bombay, Bombay time, Musjid, Byculla, Chinchpokli, Parel, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat Cooper, Bhandup, Tanna, Kalyan. — WEEK DAYS. — SUNDAYS.

FARES FROM KALYAN. — STATIONS: Kalyan, Tanna, Bhandup, Ghat Cooper, Coorla, Sion, Dadur, Parel, Chinchpokli, Byculla, Musjid, Bombay.

[illegible]

THE

MAIWAD COURTS-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS

In Re

MAJOR A. PURCELL CURRIE,

AND

COL. J. P. MALCOLMSON, C.B.,

WITH PLAN OF THE

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Family Mixture	1 0 0	0 14 0	
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PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

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TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine, Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world. Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Rorke, London. specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS, NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Co.; BOLTON & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD
MIXTURE,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY
MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND
SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours
"THOMAS WATTS."

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole Proprietors,
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES
DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.
TRADE MARK "BLOOD MIXTURE."

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Re-numbering of Oxford-street, London.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS.

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality, 25s.	Finest quality we can produce 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d
Very superior	21s. 0d
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d
Morocco Oxford House Shoes	5s. 6d
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.

A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

REMITTANCES MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT.
444, Oxford-street, London W.

INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND
SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

BONUS YEAR 1882.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
(ESTABLISHED 1862.)
HEAD OFFICE FOR INDIA:
9, CLIVE-STREET, CALCUTTA.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

POLICIES effected during the present year will participate in the BONUS to be declared as at 31st December, 1882.

The Directors desire to draw attention to the REDUCED INDIAN RATES of the Company as given below which will be found to be LOWER than those of any other first-class Office:—

ANNUAL PREMIUM TO ASSURE
Rs. 1,000 AT DEATH

WITH PROFITS.				WITHOUT PROFITS.			
Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.	Age.	Payments for Life.	10 Years.	20 Years.
	R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.		R. a. p.	R. a. p.	R. a. p.
25	29 0 0	63 11 4	40 2 0	25	26 3 4	57 10 0	36 4 8
30	31 0 8	67 12 8	42 13 4	30	28 1 4	61 5 4	38 12 8
35	34 5 4	72 2 8	45 14 0	35	31 1 4	65 4 8	41 8 0
40	39 3 4	77 10 0	49 8 8	40	35 7 4	70 5 4	44 13 4

Claims paid without the usual delay of three months.

Prospectuses, forms of proposal, Tables of premia and full information may be had on application to

GRAHAM & CO., Calcutta,
General Agents for India,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, 34, CANNON-STREET, LONDON.
CAPITAL AND OTHER FUNDS £282,679 ON 31ST DEC. 1881.

THE direction of the Assurance Funds and of the Company is as follows, viz:—

TRUSTEES OF THE GUARANTEE FUND.

The Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Couch, late Chief Justice of Bengal.
Wm. Macandrew, Esq., J. P., Westwood House, Colchester.

The amount to credit of this Fund in 4½ per cent. Government of India Promissory Notes is Rs. 5,57,300, and may be drawn upon by the Indian Board in the event of the local Indian Life Funds being insufficient to meet claims. This Guarantee has been formed out of Capital, and is a Trust Gift by the Shareholders to the Policy-holders.

TRUSTEES OF THE INDIAN LIFE FUNDS.

The Official Trustees of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, in whose names eighty per cent. of the Gross Premiums received, and all interest thereon, is invested in Government Securities to meet claims.

The net premiums being invested in Government Funds, in Trust, with Officers who are responsible to Government and whose accounts are under Government audit, the Positive is to all intents and purposes a State Life Office.

The Deed of Trust for Indian Policy-holders (copies of which can be had) is dated the 15th January, 1873, and has been executed by the Company and the Official Trustees. It is to the following effect, namely—That Eighty per cent. of the premiums paid to the Company by assurers upon policies issued, or to be issued, shall from time to time be invested in the name of the Official Trustee, in Promissory Notes of the Government of India, and that such investments shall be kept separate and distinct from the other capital property and funds of the Company, and shall form and be called "The Positive Government Security Life Assurance Fund," and that such fund shall not be applicable to the expenses or general purposes of the Company, but shall BE HELD, and dealt with by the said Trustee solely in accordance with the terms and provisions of the Trust. That the Official Trustee shall stand possessed of, and interested in, the said Trust stocks and funds and OF ALL DIVIDENDS THEREON, to the intent that the same and every part thereof shall be held by him and applied from time to time for the purposes of the Trust, which ARE THE PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

A declaration appears on all Policies and Positive Notes issued that they are charged primarily upon the Trust Fund, and the Guarantee Fund, and that the full net premia and interest must be invested in terms of the Trust.

CHAIRMAN OF THE LONDON BOARD.
The Hon. Edward Roden Bourke, 25, Great Cumberland Place, London.

LONDON DIRECTORS.
Charles Deacon, Esq., 8, Orset Terrace, Hyde Park.
Thomas Kemble, Esq., J. P. Runwell Hall, Chelmsford.
William Henry Maturin, Esq., C. B., 5 Courtfield Gardens South Kensington.

ACTUARY & AUDITOR OF THE LIFE ASSURANCE FUND.
W. Farr, Esq., C. B., M. D., F. R. S., D. C. L., Late of the General Register Office, Somerset House.

MANAGING SECRETARY AND ACTUARY IN LONDON.
A. G. Mackenzie, Esq., F. F. A., A. I. A.

MANAGER FOR INDIA.
A. B. Antram, Esq., 104, Clive-street, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS IN INDIA.
J. Murdoch, Esq., Messrs William Moran & Co., Calcutta.
W. F. Agnew, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Calcutta.
Johnstone Smith, Esq., Messrs. Halford Smith & Co., Calcutta.

BANKERS.—The Agra Bank, Limited.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Hearne and Cleveland, Bombay.

MEDICAL OFFICER.—Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., M.R.C.S., Nesbit-road, Mazagon, and National Bank Chambers, Fort.

By insuring in the "Positive," the following additio advantages may be secured.

No Entire Forfeiture of Policies, the system of P Notes effectually putting a stop to all such losses.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine.

The Surrender Value of Policies allowed cent. of the premiums paid, or one-half of with the Trustee, payable at option, after miums have been received.

Positive Notes or Paid-up Policies Payment of Premium being made.

Premiums can be paid Yearly, H Monthly and for a Limited Numb

The best Security to Assignees

Medical Examinations speci arranged anywhere to suit Assurers.

No Restriction on Travel.

Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies.

Policies in favor of Wife free from de s of Creditors.

Assurances are effected in various

FORMS, VIZ:

1. Under the usual life class.
2. Under the Endowment Scale, which is an way of making a retiring provision for mature and age.
3. On Joint Lives.
4. For short terms of 1 to 10 years.

The Premium rates of the Company are as low as is consistent with the stability of the Life funds, and, when it is borne in mind that they are only payable for a stated term of years without prejudice to the payment at death of the amounts assured, are as low as or lower than the premia of other Societies. The Company does not accept Indian Lives at tentative rates, but at rates sanctioned by European Actuaries.

PROGRESS OF THE HOME AND INDIAN FUNDS FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

On 31st December, 1872	..	£55,373
On 31st December, 1881	..	£255,724

TOTAL INDIAN BUSINESS IN 9½ YEARS.

Proposal received to Assure	...	Rs. 1,51,08,000
Policies issued Assuring	..	Rs. 1,05,92,400

Prospectuses, Tables of Rates, and all necessary Information may be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
28, Elphinstone-circle, Bombay. Agents.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND,

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF
THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE
Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of
BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED
IN POSITION
AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.
BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878 and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

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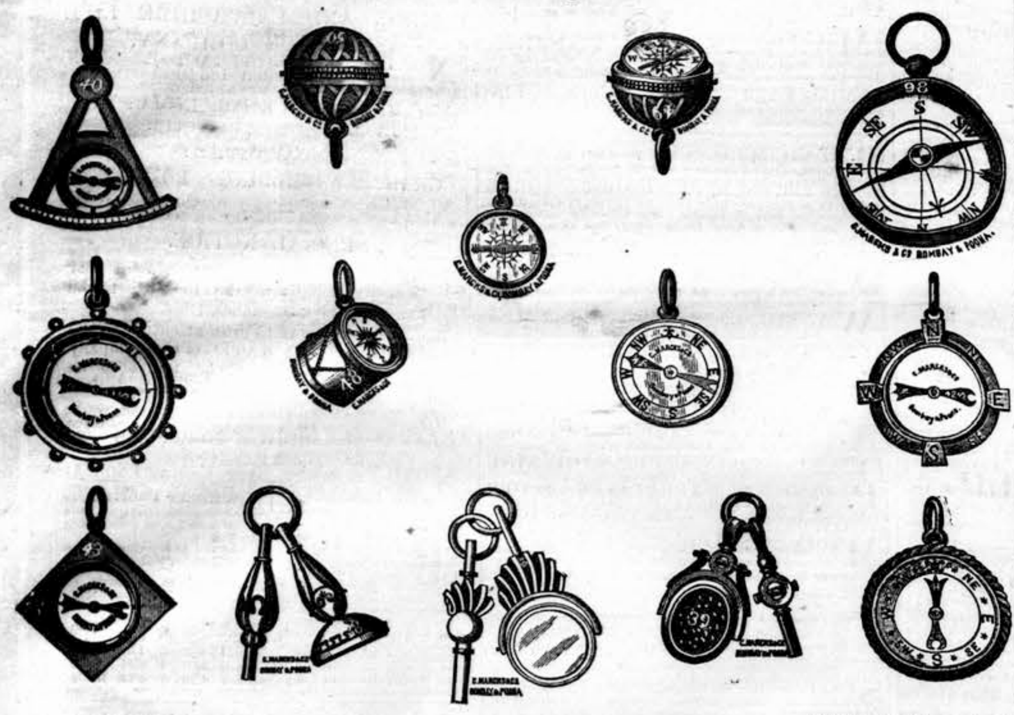
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

JEWELLERS, ENGRAVERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.



In presenting the annexed few designs of Gold Charms and Pencil cases respectfully invite attention to the superiority in design and perfection of finish which characterise our work in this branch. The special facilities we possess for the production of this description of jewellery enable us to offer it at extremely low prices.

GOLD PENCIL CASES.

Gold presentation pencils single slide, richly engraved, embossed screw ends for reserve leads.

Set with topaz ...	Rs. 35
Gold Pencils, engraved,	„ 40 to 46
Do. do. for Ladies with ring at end	„ 26
Do. plain do. do.	„ 20 „ 24
Do. plain gold circlet of turquoises	60
Do. plain and engraved, to suspend from chain	„ 28 „ 35

GOLD PEN AND PENCIL CASES COMBINED.

Telescopic Pen and Pencil Case, engine-turned, sliding action,	Rs. 45 to 55
Do. do. engraved, screw action	„ 50 „ 60
Do. plain, seal at end for initials	„ 55
Do. engraved	„ 50 „ 60

Pencil-case Novelties in 18 Carat Gold : "Elephant," "Almond," "Cannon," "Walnut," "Matchlock,"

"Revolver," "Whip," etc., etc., from Rs. 26 to 45.

GOLD CHARMS.

An endless variety, comprising : anchor, roulette, corkscrew, button hook, foot-rule, fireman's helmet and axe, walnut, hazelnut, beehive, peg, bell, greyhound, fish, quiver globe and many others	Rs. 12 to 45
Gold knife (3 blades,) scissors and pencil combined	„ 40 „ 50
Gold whistles, plain and engraved	„ 12 „ 40
Do. thimbles	„ 20
Silver do.	„ 2 „ 3
Gold watch keys	„ 5 „ 20
Do. albert „	„ 10 „ 25
Gold seals, revolving and fancy patterns set with blood stones, red and white cornelians, onyxes and Sardonyxes	„ 22 „ 65
Gold mounted compass charms, with floating dials, or magnetic needle, set in crystal, durable and reliable, endless variety	„ 15 „ 60
Silver do. do. do.	„ 7 „ 16

GOLD MOHURS Rs. 21, WITH RING ATTACHED.

Masonic Gold Jewels—a Specialite.

GOLD RINGS FOR SUSPENDING CHARMS.

Gold split rings, of different sizes	Rs. 2 to 5-8
Do. spring Rings do.	„ 3-8 „ 8
Do. swivels, single	„ 5 „ 8
Do. do. double	„ 7 „ 10
Do. large vest swivels ...	„ 12 „ 25

WEALEMEFNA

IN GOLD OR SILVER.

This useful measure is guaranteed accurate—a neat and pretty Charm.

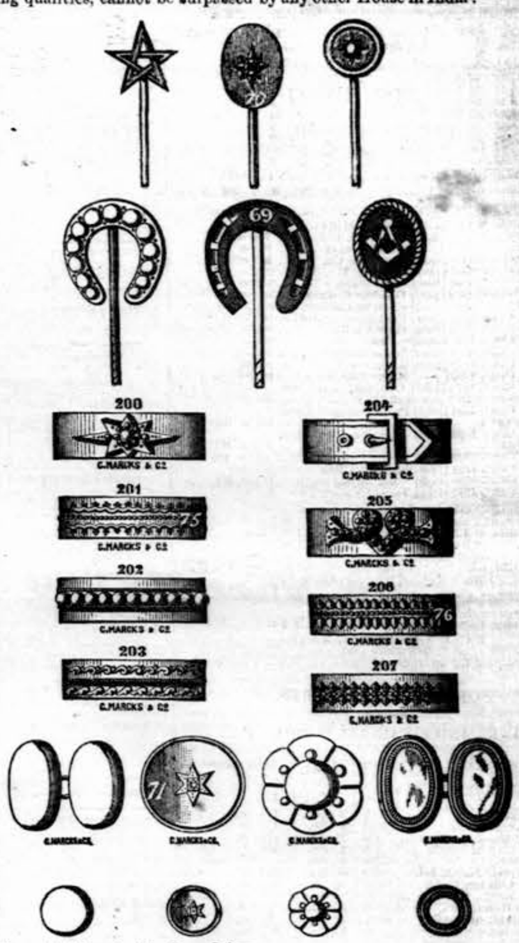
Silver, Rs. 9. Gold, Rs. 20.

Any of the above sent carefully packed per V. P. P.

In this Sheet we give some illustrations of Scarf Pins and Rings, Shirt Studs, Solitaires and Sleeve Links ; but our stock of these articles is very large, and the assortment is of the most varied character. Especial care is exercised in selection, and we may say that our goods for cheapness, elegance and lasting qualities, cannot be surpassed by any other House in India :—

GOLD 18 CARAT SCARF PINS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Running Deer or bird of Paradise	28 to	35
Parrot holding Pearl in claw	32 „	45
Pincers holding Pearl	30 „	36
Fly set with opals, emerald and ruby		65
Single Pearl	80 „	160
Rooster ruby eyes	32 „	42
Eagle's head holding pearl	24 „	34
Elephant's head ruby eye	28 „	36
Anchor with rope	14 „	25
Huntsman's Horn, crop and cap	18 „	30
Bird and fish, set with pearls	22 „	28
Tiger claw	18 „	25
Masonic—of many designs	15 „	35
Single diamond	75 „	400
Horse-shoe and diamonds		340
A large collection of Horse-shoe, Scarf-pins, all gold.	12 „	20
Do. set with pearls	20 „	30
Do. do. pearls and turquoises..	20 „	30
Do. do. pearls and corals	20 „	30
Do. do. pearls and rubies	30 „	60



GOLD 18 CARAT SCARF RINGS.

	Rs.	Rs.
Masonic square and compasses	18 „	30
Plain band, set with 2 pearls and coral	30 „	40
Do. do. pearl in centre ...	20 „	25
Do. do. row of pearls and turquoises	20 „	45
Do. do. do. and corals	20 „	45
Do. do. do. and diamonds	70 „	140
Chased band	20 „	25

GOLD 18 CARAT SOLITAIRES,

SLEEVE LINKS AND STUDS.

	Rs.	Rs.
All Gold, solitaire suites—comprising : solitaire, studs and collar button, plain, chased or with square and compasses ; gold solitaire suite, with pearl-star, centre-diamond or turquoise	50 „	75
Horse-shoe and other patterns	20 „	25
All Gold link suite,—comprising : sleeve-links, studs, and collar-button, plain and fancy patterns	40 „	65
Gold studs, plain and engraved, set of three	10 „	25
Do. Fancy do. Star and crescent	15 „	22
Do. Carbuncle do.	16 „	25
Do. Coral or turquoise do.	15 „	25
Do. Cluster turquoise do.	25 „	40
Do. ½ ball onyx do.	15 „	20
Fancy gold shield pattern, diamond centre...	30 „	40
Do. Do. pearl do.	20 „	35
Fancy gold mounted turquoise, coral and pearl do.	20 „	70
Gold Studs set with cameos...	20 „	25
Masonic do. engraved	16 „	22
Gold collar-buttons, plain or engraved	5 „	8
Gold sleeve-links, plain or engraved	20 „	28
Masonic sleeve-links engraved	22 „	35
All gold solitaires, of many designs	20 „	32
Gold mounted onyx solitaires	18 „	30
Do. Carbuncle do. plain and fancy setting	25 „	42
Do. Pearl „ do.	30 „	40

A Choice Assortment of these Articles in Sterling Silver.

Monograms, Crests, Masonic and other devices engraved on Sleeve Links and Solitaires in the best style.

Please send for our Illustrated Catalogue of English and other Clocks sent Post free.

2, Rampart Row, Bombay.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,

1, East Street, Poona.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

[illegible] Always pure and acceptable to the palate. Most easy of digestion. [illegible] by Peter Möller over 30 years since [illegible] additions, it needs no after [illegible] the quality. [illegible] World. [illegible] CHEMISTS, STOREKEEPERS, [illegible]

NUBIAN

[illegible] PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE. THE ORIGINAL [illegible] (which is very elastic) through [illegible] heat or cold, rain, or mud; NO BRUSHING REQUIRED; easily applied with sponge attached to the cork; needs only one application a week; it never soils the clothing; invaluable for military accoutrements, as it is not affected by [illegible] weather; preserves the leather; cleanest, best, and cheapest for all kinds of boots, shoes, harness, bags, and purses. NUBIAN HAS A HUNDRED USES for renovating leather, wood or metal.

Nubian Oil Paste Blacking, in tins; & Liquid Japan Blacking, in jars.

Superior to all other makes. Sold throughout India.

FOR INDIA & THE COLONIES.

BENSON'S

SPECIALLY MADE

GOLD ENGLISH KEYLESS HALF-CHRONOMETER

(My best London make)

Rs. 350

Will stand any amount of Hunting and rough wear and yet keep perfect time.

In all styles and sizes. Hunting, ½ Hunting, or Crystal Glass Cases (movement jewelled throughout).

Delivered free to any part of India on receipt of Bank Draft for Rs. 350 (same quality, silver, Rs. 190)

J. W. BENSON,

H. M. THE QUEEN'S WATCHMAKER,

THE STEAM FACTORY,

LUDGATE HILL and OLD BOND ST.,

LONDON.

Illustrated Price Lists free.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

TRADE **C H 6 5** MARK.

HEALTH LIFE

Little's Soluble Phenyle

THE **DEODORISER & ANTISEPTIC**

NEW DISINFECTANT

PURITY FOR UNIVERSAL USE. SAFETY

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

MORRIS, LITTLE & SON, DONCASTER, ENGLAND.

Under the Patronage of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

Supplied to the INDIAN CONTINGENT of the EGYPTIAN EXPEDITION

BY ORDER OF

Major General Sir HERBERT MACPHERSON, V.C., K.C.B., Commanding.

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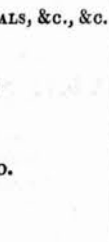

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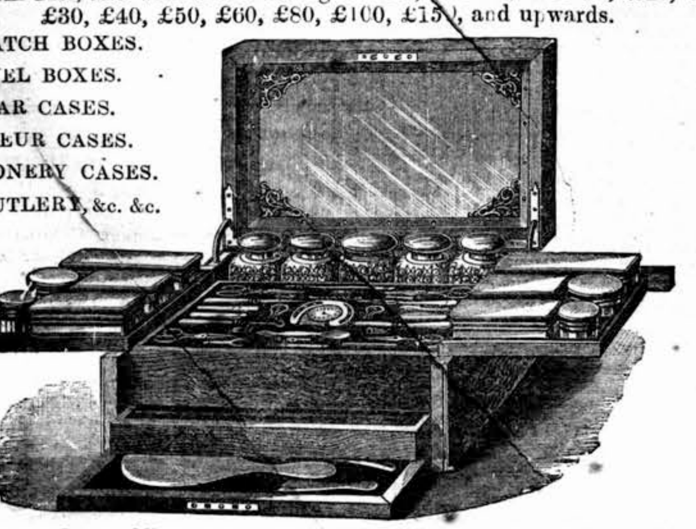

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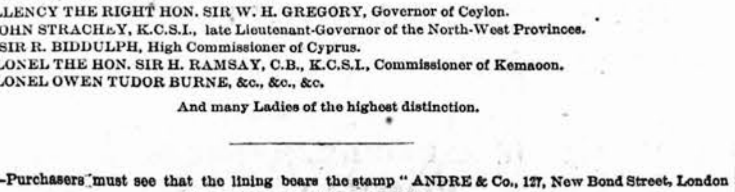

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